SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

THE FENIANS IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 1.

THERE has been a deep interest shown in the United States during the past week in the subject of the clandestine shipment of Fenian explosives and infernal machines to England. The discovery of the cement barrels in Liverpool, with their dangerous contents, caused a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic, and excited our people almost as much as the attempted assassination of the President. This has all been transmitted to you by cable, as well as the effect in eliciting loud denunciation from the Press and people, and a determination to stamp out such nefarious operations if possible. Guiteau's pistol has made the American nation keenly alive to the enormity of the crime of assassination, and this dynamite plot, coming on top of the other, meets the sternest rebuke. It has not been unknown to the public that this sort of thing has been going on among the Fenians in the United States for a good while, but we had become so used to Fenian gasconade and bluster that little attention seems to have been paid to it here, and, I fear, on your side of the Atlantic too. Until recently, it seems, several of the well-meant warnings transmitted by friends of England to officials in London of what was going on in this kind of business were neglected as mere idle rumours; and in this way the Fenian conspiracy was allowed to go on practically unchecked. But within a brief period a change appears to have come over the view taken in London—the warnings were believed, the trap was set at Liverpool, and the machines were captured, if not their owners and intended users.

Of one trait in the Irish character long observation has certainly convinced the world. No party of Irishmen seem ever to be able to hatch a conspiracy without having an internal quarrel which leads somebody of the party, from pique or jealousy, to inform against the other. Such seems to be the case in all forms of Irish treason, whether concocted in England or in the United States. Such is evidently the case in the business of sending infernal machines from this country to blow up English public buildings, ships, or statesmen. The manipulation of the Fenian "Skirmishing Fund" has been the source of as much annoyance to the individual Fenians themselves as it has been to England, and has produced no end of internal quarrelling. The original Fenian trustees of this fund, of which Dr. William Carroll, of Philadelphia, is one, spent from $20,000 to $25,000 of the fund on the construction of a torpedo boat at Delamater's works in New York, after the plans of a new inventor. The builders went on with the work as long as the money lasted, and their bills were paid weekly, and for this complaisance in a most dangerous and doubtful transaction they are now being roundly criticized, since it has come out that the boat was in reality being built for the Fenians. Some one who knew all about it was kind enough to inform Her Majesty's Consul-General at New York of what was going on early in the game, and his watchman kept as careful an eye on the work as any one else. The boat was thus practically built under British inspection, and was a complete failure as a torpedo boat, though she was used for a good deal of boasting upon the Fenians themselves. Those of the Brotherhood who disapproved the enterprise kept demanding an account of the trustees, and none being forthcoming, they set up the "Society of United Irishmen." There is still an outer organization, and the trustees say the entire "Skirmishing Fund" of $50,000 or $60,000 has been expended upon this *fiasco*—a statement which their opponents deny, charging that at least half the fund was squandered by the trustees in a way they are afraid to account for. The others, under O'Donovan Rossa's apparent leadership, though this blatant conspirator is in reality merely the tool of even worse men in the background, having started a "find" of their own for the purpose of giving a "stab at England," went into the dynamite business. Contributions as small as a five-cent piece are received, and this fund is not squandered, but is evidently spent in the way that will produce the most effective results. Yet here again comes in the Irish trait—the tell-tale has been at work and his warnings have gone to England. The gradual unfolding of the plot has been disclosed, and the Government apprised of what was going on. Unfortunately, official ears were for a good while deaf, so that some of the internal machines were really sent into the enemy's country. Those whose duty it was to watch for them really believed that any such plot was in existence. There were three classes of these machines made—the infernal machine of the pattern discovered at Liverpool; the machine concealed in a piece of coal, which I described several weeks ago in a letter to *The Times*, one of which contrivances is said to have been employed in blowing up the Doterel; and a form of marine torpedo, made much like the Liverpool infernal machine. Some of these were undoubtedly got into England and used there, as events have shown. The headquarters of this plan of operations were at New York, and the preparations went on there for a good while before the fact was believed in London, though repeated warnings were sent, and O'Donovan Rossa certainly wrote strong enough hints of what was going on in his newspaper, the *United Irishman*. Some of the machines were smuggled over, and the earlier ones were got into England without any trouble, for no adequate watch seems to have been kept. In fact, there was a general unbelief on both sides of the ocean, for both parties were loth to think that some of the Irish were resorting to such a despicable crime. But the change came. Two months ago the English opened their eyes to what was going on—the destruction of the Doterel, which the Fenians will claim that their missiles did it, and repeated attacks upon British public buildings convincing them that the plot really existed. But the Americans still doubted. They had regarded the Fenians as braggarts and fools and had learnt to disregard them; while a strong sympathy with Irish woes probably encouraged disbelief in the reports. An assassin shot the President, and the unbelief vanished. Secret assassination for political purposes, however it might exist in other lands, we fondly believed could never be planted on American soil. Guiteau's pistol changed all that, and then we believed. The Irish spies told of the infamy of some of their countrymen in America, and the public regarded it with horror. When the discovery was made at Liverpool the American people were ripe for the condemnation of a crime which had almost killed their President. The cable brought the news, and there went up a shout of denunciation. It came with surprising unanimity from the Press of all shades of political opinion, and it was echoed in no doubtful language by the entire public. It seemed strange, when this public denunciation of a crime that all then believed was really being committed asserted itself so strongly, to find the cable bringing hints from Liverpool that the affair was a put-up job connected either by the British Government officials to create a sensation at home, or by Irish spies as a means of drawing unearned pay in America. The people who closely watched events here know very much better. They believed that this nefarious traffic had been going on for a good while, and that here was practical evidence of it.

The American Government acted with promptness. There was no waiting for the slow process of formal complaint through diplomatic channels. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General decided that newspaper testimony was enough for them, and, sustained by the strong demonstration of public opinion, they instructed the customs and law officers of the Government at the various ports to go to work. The State Department subsequently received information from London through diplomatic channels, and the entire Cabinet were in accord in ordering the fullest investigation and the most effective repression of similar shipments in future. While American sentiment discourages any interference with newspapers, no matter how widely they may talk, Americans mean that to be fully depended upon to do whatever is possible to [illegible] this nefarious business. If the rascals engaged in it can be caught, it will be a great pleasure to Americans to capture and punish them. While the will is there, however, there seem almost insurmountable obstacles to the performance. It is almost impossible in the vast foreign export trade of the United States to detect similar shipments, although all the officials are on the alert and the steamship companies cheerfully co-operate. At Boston they have been trying to hunt up the shippers of the cement barrels, but they have disappeared, and the teamsters who hauled them cannot be found. The search might as well have never been ordered, because it would be natural that the shippers of doubtful goods who made their arrangements on June 9 would get out of Boston as soon as possible. Though the search may be fruitless, however, it will at least convince our kinsmen in England of the excellent intentions of the American Government and people in regard.

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M. GAMBETTA'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

PARIS, Aug. 16.

THE meeting held by M. Gambetta in Belleville to-night gave rise to unexpected incidents. The building engaged by the committee is a large shed, usually devoted to the storage of timber, which is capable of accommodating 5,000 persons, and opens on a large builder's yard. The shed and yard together would hold 10,000 people, and by 7 o'clock, an hour and-a-half before the time fixed for commencing, a dozen persons could not have found standing room. The invitations, which everybody had to produce at the entrance, were worded differently from those of Friday's meeting, M. Gambetta being then described as intending to give an account of his stewardship, whereas to-night he was announced to unfold his programme. At 7 o'clock the place was crowded, and it was easy to see that the evening would be more stormy than the last. The platform at the bottom of the shed had been surrounded from the opening of the doors by the members of the Gambetta committee and a number of his private friends. At the front of the platform were placed the seats reserved for the Press; but after these privileged places the first seats fell to the first-comers, and the first-comers did not conceal their antipathy for the candidate. Their number gradually increased, and it was easy to see from the exclamations of the crowd, exchanged from one end of the area to the other, that M. Gambetta was not going to have an audience of friends. At 8-30 M. Gambetta entered by a temporary door behind the platform. He was accompanied by one of his secretaries and by M. Metivier, the chairman of his committee. His appearance was greeted with what the French call un grande mouvement d'attention, together with some cheering and hissing. M. Gambetta evinced no surprise at the hisses. While he was taking his seat at the table among the members of his committee the uproar increased, those who had hissed apparently becoming bolder. At the moment for nominating the chairman and assessors it became evident that the electors were resolved not to let the meeting run its course. The storm broke out in this way. After the election of M. Metivier as chairman, M. Gambetta's friends proposed as assessor M. Rabagny, a member of the Paris Municipality, who was elected in the place of the ineligible Communist Trinquet. The mob began to insult the chairman, M. Gambetta himself and M. Rabagny, who, very pale, was standing beside the platform. It was evident to every impartial person that the majority had pronounced against M. Rabagny, who, however, proceeded to take his seat at the table, together with a second assessor, a member of the committee. The hostility spread from a single group over a great part of the area. "We do not want Rabagny. Down with Rabagny! He is a traitor!" A part of the audience were shouting, "We want Massy as assessor." M. Massy, one of M. Gambetta's opponents, and an intimate friend of M. Rochefort's, was standing near the platform and looking at M. Gambetta with an air of defiance. M. Metivier, seeing that the tuition is very slow, and at present the machine is little more than an electrical toy.

Still more interest will, however, be excited by the tramway car driven by electricity, the invention of Messrs. Siemens. In this tram-car, which runs from a terminus in the Place de la Concorde into the Exhibition, the current is generated by a powerful dynamo-machine within the building. It is then carried by wires mounted on strong posts, from which it is tapped by carriers on the car, whence it descends to beneath the centre of the car. Here the current, passing through a dynamo-machine, sets it in rotation, and by a chain connexion this machine is geared to the axles of the wheels. The velocity of rotation is reduced one-third by this gearing. The chain connexions are all on one side in the case of both axles. There is also an arrangement supplied for taking the current directly from the rails; but it must be very rarely that such a means could be utilized on an ordinary tramway, and at present it is discarded. The appearance of the car is very handsome, and shows few external signs of the power which may be generated within it. Such a car might be fitted with the secondary batteries of Mr. Faure, which might be placed under the seats. The car would be then self-contained, and there would be no necessity for having either the aerial wire or the connexion through the rails. Such a self-contained car was actually constructed and tried in Paris some months ago, but serious difficulties were then encountered, which, however, I have reason to believe will soon be overcome, and then we shall have an opportunity of seeing a car running on a tramway and carrying its own electrical store of energy.

Although the electricity thus used would, so far as we are at present advanced, be derived from steam, still, in spite of the loss by conversion of steam into electricity, it might in many cases have advantages. Every one will easily see what a comfort it would be to have our underground railways driven by a power which does not contaminate the air. Even on many ordinary railways the gain might be considerable. Several years ago Captain Douglas Galton, in the concluding paragraph of his report on experiments conducted by himself and Mr. Westinghouse on trains going at high speed says:—

"The advantage which thus evidently ensues from utilizing the adhesion of every wheel of a train suggests the further consideration as to whether it would not be a more scientific arrangement as well as more economical in regard to the permanent way of railways to utilize the adhesion of every wheel of a train for causing the train to move forward, instead of depending for the moving force upon the adhesion of one heavy vehicle alone—viz., the locomotive."

This acute suggestion could certainly be easiest applied by having an electric motor on the axles of each carriage. The results would be a saving in the wear and tear of the permanent way, a diminution of shocks and injuries to passengers and goods, and a facility in going round curves. Besides this the wheels would not slip when going up very steep inclines, and in starting from a station speed could be got up in a small fraction of the time now required to do so. These considerations alone, independently of its many other applications which can even now be realized, must lead us to view with satisfaction every step towards so desirable a consummation as the storage of electricity. The Faure battery consists of two sheets of lead coated with red oxide of lead, and separated by a piece of felt. The two sheets are placed together in a cell and moistened with a diluted solution of sulphuric acid to increase the conductivity. Any number of these cells may be connected together to increase the power. After a current has been made to pass through these cells for some time the nature of the oxidation of the lead is changed, and it becomes capable of giving off an electric current. The battery is really identical with that of M. Plante, invented many years ago, except that he produced the oxide by electrical means, whereas M. Faure applies it directly. This is certainly a step in the right direction, but there are still many objections to the general use of a secondary battery. If, however, it be true, as the company assert, that the cost of charging one of these cells "will probably shortly be reduced to a penny, or even less," and if their statement of the efficiency of the cells be exact, I am sure that every one who sees the beautiful soft light which Mr. Swan is exhibiting here, worked by the Faure batteries, would wish to apply such a light to his domestic purposes. The Maxim and Lane-Fox lights may be as good, but Mr. Swan's is the only one at present exhibited. The convenience of having such a source of power at command is also shown in the applications which are to be seen in the exhibition to the driving of sewing machines, embroidery machines, turning lathes, &c., not to speak of velocipedes and tricycles, which will presently arrive at the exhibition.

In the electric [illegible] applied to railway carriages, there are upon the axle of each pair of wheels two rings of iron, about eight inches in diameter and two inches wide. Besides this there is a second and independent axle with two rings, one foot in diameter, facing the rings on the wheel axle. These rings, however, are the two extremities of a powerful electro-magnet, which can be excited by a coil of wire, the ends of which can be connected with the current generated in the locomotive by means of two pair of strong copper springs. So long as there is no current passing the independent axle maintains a fixed position, and the brake is kept away from the wheels by strong spiral springs. So soon, however, as the current is allowed to pass, the rings at the two ends of the independent axle are converted into magnetic poles, which attract the revolving rings on the axle of the wheel, from which they are separated by only one-eighth of an inch. The so-called residual force of the rings produces a rotary force on the poles of the electro-magnet. The independent axis revolves and winds up a chain which is connected by levers with the brake, so that in a short time a powerful force is applied. A simple form of variable resistances is supplied in the locomotive, so that the engine-driver has merely to turn a wheel more or less to increase or diminish the power of the brake.

A most interesting application of electricity to motive power is seen in the ploughing machines of the late M. Menier, exhibited by M. Felix, which do the work of about 18 horses. In these are employed a pair of the large form of Gramme machines, which were first made for them, but which have since become the usual form for Gramme motors. The ring armature has four poles, opposite which are the poles of the fixed magnets, each fed by two arms, giving somewhat the appearance of a square with all four sides prolonged each way, and enclosing a circle. All the eight arms are connected by an octagonal framework of a very solid form, forming part of the field-magnets. This is undoubtedly the most compact form of Gramme machine which has been made. This machine is at one end of the electrical locomotive; at the other end is the gear for directing the motion of the whole engine forwards or backwards in the field to be ploughed or for stopping it and putting in action the machinery for winding up the large coil of wire rope, which coil is in the middle of the engine. The wheels are of course wide like those of a traction engine, so as to be able to pass over ploughed land. One of these engines being stationed at each end of the field, with a triple-shared reversible plough between them, the electric contact is made, the Gramme machine turns round and winds up the wire, and so draws the plough-share along. When the plough has reached the end of a furrow, the engines advance a step by

THE FRENCH ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Aug. 13.

OF the 16 classes into which the objects exhibited are divided in the catalogue there are three which promise to be more attractive than any others to the general public. These are telegraphy, electric lighting, and the applications of electricity as a motive power. M. Cochery has a magnificent collection of all modern appliances in telegraphy. But the electric lights will not be ready for a week longer, owing to the backward state of the steam engines, and other causes. I propose to give some idea of the exhibits referring to the application of electricity to the driving of machinery.

Ever since M. Gramme introduced his beautiful machine for generating the electric current, his principle has been adopted in a host of other inventions. Shortly afterwards a new value of the machine was found. I well remember, in 1875, returning from a prolonged absence from Paris, I had occasion to write to the late Professor Clerk Maxwell, and incidentally asked him what was the greatest discovery of late years. He replied that, in his opinion, the greatest discovery was "that a Gramme machine could be reversed"—*i. e.*, that when a current was passed through the machine it might be used to drive machinery. The belief of the Professor was shared by many others, and hundreds of people have been since then engaged in applying this new means of transmitting power to diverse purposes. The Electrical Exhibition contains a large number of these, many of which can even now be seen in action, but a complete notion of these applications cannot be gained until the steam engines, the source of nearly all the electricity to be used in the Exhibition, are in a more advanced state. I will, however, attempt very shortly to give some idea of the most interesting examples in this department.

A great deal of popular curiosity will doubtless be excited by two thoroughly French toys on a large scale, both made by M. Trouve. The first is the electrical boat, which is a full-sized boat for three people, having, attached to the near end of the rudder, a screw driven by a small electro-motor. The screw passes through a void space in the rudder. The motor is fed by three large bichromate cells. The mode of attachment of the screw causes it to assist the rudder in turning the boat, so that M. Trouve has been easily able to float round the artificial pool which surrounds the lighthouse in the centre of the building, and to pass under the picturesque arches by which it is spanned at the rate of about a mile an hour.

The other is the electrically-propelled balloon of M. Tissandier. It is an elongated balloon, three metres long and one-and-a-third in diameter. It is filled with hydrogen, and has a screw at the rear, driven by an electro-motor, designed by M. Trouve. It can also carry a couple of the servant's cells of M. Plante's. There is suspended across the building from one gallery to the other, and the balloon rises above this wire and travels along it when the current passes. A fin placed in front prevents it from swaying. But the motion is very slow, and at present the machine is little more than an electrical toy.

Still more interest will, however, be excited by the tramway car driven by electricity, the invention of Messrs. Siemens. In this tram-car, which runs from a terminus in the Place de la Concorde into the Exhibition, the current is generated by a powerful dynamo-machine within the building. It is then carried by wires mounted on strong posts, from which it is tapped by carriers on the car, whence it descends to beneath the centre of the car. Here the current, passing through a dynamo-machine, sets it in rotation, and by a chain connexion this machine is geared to the axles of the wheels. The velocity of rotation is reduced one-third by this gearing. The chain connexions are all on one side in the case of both axles. There is also an arrangement supplied for taking the current directly from the rails; but it must be very rarely that such a means could be utilized on an ordinary tramway, and at present it is discarded. The appearance of the car is very handsome, and shows few external signs of the power which may be generated within it. Such a car might be fitted with the secondary batteries of Mr. Faure, which might be placed under the seats. The car would be then self-contained, and there would be no necessity for having either the aerial wire or the connexion through the rails. Such a self-contained car was actually constructed and tried in Paris some months ago, but serious difficulties were then encountered, which, however, I have reason to believe will soon be overcome, and then we shall have an opportunity of seeing a car running on a tramway and carrying its own electrical store of energy.

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

WHEN a man's seventh daughter is born to him, the time comes for reflecting how [illegible] shall provide for his offspring. Mr. Harkwell, [illegible] of Wattleport, had come to give the matter serious consideration, for his income only amounted to £900; but the question did not dismay him, for he debated it with himself from the point of view of his children's interests, and without any reference to social prejudices. Nineteen fathers out of twenty would have solaced themselves with the thought that three out of the seven girls would in all probability get married, and that the other four would find sustenance somehow. One would remain at home; another might go out as a governess; the third could reside with her married sisters and [illegible] about, and the fourth could become a companion to Aunt Jenny, Aunt Bessie, or Uncle George. With such calculations do fathers or large families often dismiss troublesome musings, especially when they are in the prime of life and have good professional prospects, as was the case with Mr. Harkwell.

But this gentleman bethought him that to bring up his girls with the notion of being idle ladies and husbandlinnesses would be to follow a foolish Oriental plan, which it is high time were uprooted from the manners of England. So he called his four eldest girls, who were aged 16, 14, 13, and 11, respectively, and took counsel with them as to what they would have done if they were boys; that is, he addressed them as rational beings. It may be as well to state that none of these children promised to be pretty, for neither Mr. Harkwell nor his wife were handsome, and the girls took after them. Jenny, the fourth, was the nicest looking of the four, but they were all good girls, fond of one another and of their parents.

"My dears," said Mr. Harkwell, "I have summoned you that you may hear an account of my circumstances, and decide for yourselves whether you would like to be girls fitted for becoming honourable independent wives when you grow older. Please God, I may live to see you all grown up; but even if my highest ambitions were realised, and I could leave you each a small competency when I die, I could never do so much for you as you may do for yourselves if you try."

The attention of the girls was keenly aroused by this exordium. The eager hopefulness as to the future, which is always so strong in boys, and which can scarcely exist in girls, when the future is an enigma—a sort of stone wall beyond which they cannot see—kindled in their eyes and showed that all their faculties were quickened. How to help their father was the conversation that ensued, but the upshot of it was that Mary, the eldest, caught with delight at the idea of becoming a doctor; Florrie, the second, agreed to act as a clerk in her father's office; Evie, the third, was to apply herself sedulously to study, with a view to going to college by-and-by, and obtaining a certificate that should enable her to get a first-rate situation as a schoolmistress; and Jenny, the fourth, who had a great taste for mimicry, playing charades, and so forth, decided that she should like to become an actress.

Within a month after these schemes had been formed, Mr. Harkwell had taken measures to realise them. Mary and Jenny were sent to London, the one to reside in a physician's house and commence medical studies; the other to live with an actor and his wife, who had undertaken to train her for the stage. Evie went to a school in Paris, and Florrie succeeded to a stool in her father's office. As Mr. Harkwell had laid by a few hundred pounds, he was enabled to make these arrangements without crippling his income.

[illegible] may suppose such doings created no small amount of gossip among the lawyers' friends. At Wattleport, as elsewhere, people were very fond of discussing their neighbours' affairs in a critical spirit. Mrs. Harkwell, who was a pleasant and sensible woman, devoted to her husband, and having every confidence in his judgment, was obliged to submit to a great many questions uttered with perfidious commiseration. Nobody would take it for granted that in entrusting her daughter Jenny to an actor and actress she had taken care to select persons of unimpeachable character. Perhaps these good folk did not think that such people were to be found in the profession. And then how strange to make a she-doctor of "poor Mary!" Was it really of her own free will that the dear girl was going to attend dissecting rooms, and mix with medical students? Nobody would have suspected such tastes in a girl so quiet and refined.

As to Florrie, she was nicely bantered by the girls of her own age. "Is it really true that your father makes you sit on a high stool and scratch parchment? I suppose the male clerks get up flirtations with you all the while?"

"I sit in a room by myself," laughed Florrie, "and I copy deeds and letters. I think it's very good fun."

"Lor, what an idea! Why, he'll send you about the town with writs next. Do you get any pay for that drudgery?"

"Yes, papa has increased my allowance; he gives me ten shillings a week now."

"Well, I never! and I suppose you have to pay for your dinner out of that!" Nevertheless, there were some who thought Florrie a lucky girl to have £26 per annum to buy her own dresses with at fourteen years of age. They knew well enough that Florrie only worked in the office two or three hours every day, and was continuing her education just like themselves, only with far more interest in her studies now than she have ever shown before, or than they showed in theirs.

If Mr. Harkwell had only had chaff to put up with, he would have experienced no great hurt; but he was made to feel that even in such a matter as the education of his own daughters a man cannot please himself if he flies in any way at social prejudices. The post of clerk of the peace to the borough unexpectedly fell vacant; and in the ordinary course of things Mr. Harkwell would have stood a good chance of getting the appointment, for he was known to be both an able lawyer and an honest man; but his views upon the bringing-up of girls caused prudent magistrates to shake their heads. They smacked of Radicalism and female rights; they evinced an eccentricity of character which might prove mischievous in a clerk of petty sessions. So the appointment was given to a younger man, who was unmarried; and Mr. Harkwell lost the opportunity of adding £500 a year to his income, and of greatly extending his private practice at the same time.

"There, see what you have done for yourself," said one of his friends, who really wished him well. "Your fancies have thrown away a lot of money which you might have saved up for your girls, so as to give them a handsome portion apiece when they married, or to leave them comfortably settled when you were gone."

"That seems true enough," confessed Mr. Harkwell, and he remained thoughful for a moment. "After all, though," he added, "you can't judge of a tree when it has only just been planted. It would take me a good deal of saving, and I should have to [illegible] to leave each of my girls a hundred a year apiece, besides [illegible] for their mother. I must live another twenty years at least to do that, and a hundred pounds income is not much after all, whereas in a few years I hope to see my daughters independent, and much happier for being so than if they were wholly reliant on me."

"Yes, but there are other things to consider," observed the friend. "You have lost caste by what you have done; you must be aware that a great many ladies who looked upon your daughters as equals could no longer receive them as if they became actresses, female clerks, and all that sort of thing."

"I don't see why that should be so," answered Mr. Harkwell, mildly. "I am a gentleman, I trust, and my daughters will remain ladies, though they earn their own living. Come, just reason on our position calmly. Is it natural that a man of my means should bring up seven girls in absolute dependency on him, with the risk of leaving them chargeable upon others if he were to die without having amassed a fortune? Is there any law in common sense by which a father of seven girls should look upon himself as having seven helpless mouths to provide for so long as these girls may live? Am I bound to argue that if two or three of my girls live to ninety, unmarried, they shall seventy or eighty years hence be supporting themselves only by means of what I shall have been able to save?"

"That is all very well, but the world is not going to be reformed out of Wattleport," replied the friend. "If you mean to set up as a prophet, Harkwell, you must expect a prophet's reward in his own country."

This hard truth was to be gainsaid, and Mr. Harkwell was not so indifferent to the world's esteem as to be altogether callous to the tokens of reprobation with which he was visited. His former associates—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, small squires—looked upon him as a disseminator of dangerous doctrines which might possibly infect their own girls; and those of them whose incomes were most precarious and who would have done best to follow his example became his sharpest censors. At Christmas time, when his girl came home for their holidays, some good people got up a sort of conspiracy not to invite them to their parties; and this was very mortifying to Mrs. Harkwell, though the girls themselves were amused at it. Their bright happy books, the pleasure they took in their new pursuits, the hopes they derived from them brought great comfort to their father; and then it must be owned that all the gentry in Wattleport were not narrow-minded simpletons. The richer merchants and bankers of the place esteemed Mr. Harkwell for his courage, and spoke well of him in proportion as his former weak-kneed friends fell away. The most trying

ly and even malevolently watched; but she gave herself no airs, nor made her honourable calling the ridiculous by assuming mannishness of tone. She resided in her father's house, and was in all respects as agreeable and engaging a person as any other intelligent young lady.

Florrie Harkwell, who had worked for seven years as her father's clerk, was naturally of all her sisters the one who made least stir, for she had no pretentions to set up as a lawyer on her own account. The mission she had to fulfil was to be a helpmate to her father and mother, and in this double duty she succeeded to their loving satisfaction. She assisted Mrs. Harkwell in teaching her two youngest sisters, Minnie and Grace, and by dint of assiduous and cheerful work in her father's office, she became to him a most valuable secretary. She had picked up such a knowledge of law that when any new case was brought into the office she could be trusted to read up the statutes that concerned them, chiefly and make notes as clear and apposite as the clerk himself. Many lady clients had got to know her, and if her father happened to be [illegible] called, they never scrupled to confide their business to her. Florrie would draw up short statements of their cases for her father's opinion with a precision which he was never weary of admiring. Mr. Harkwell used to say he was a lucky man to have such a daughter, and the other lawyers of the town, though they still affected to make fun of the "learned Miss Florence," secretly envied him.

Thus Mr. Harkwell was fortunate in his children and prospered through them, for at length it befell that the office of County Coroner (salary £1,500) was vacant, and Mr. Harkwell offered himself as one of the candidates. All his enemies—for a successful man has many—rallied round his opponents; and once more all the stale jokes about women's rights, circus riders, and tight ropes were paraded for the public amusement. But at this time Jenny and Lucy Harkwell, who were on a provincial tour, came to Wattleport to give a performance in aid of some local charities; and hearing how electoral matters were going on, they organised, unknown to their father, a little comedy called "Women's Rights," in which all the prejudices of their father's opponents were paraded, not spitefully, but in a grave spirit of good fun. This little skit, performed by these two gifted girls, took wonderfully well. It turned the tables on the croakers who fancied they had had the jocularities of the contest all on their side; and Mr. Harkwell was triumphantly elected. His enemies were fain to own that he had found two strong advocates to plead for him.

Mr. Harkwell lived to see his five eldest daughters married—and well married. But though they relinquished their several professions on becoming wives and mothers, the experience they had gained, and the happiness they had enjoyed by the cultivation of self-reliance, were not lost on them, and certainly made them better, stronger, more useful women than they would have been. As to women's rights in the abstract, the only form in which they or their father had been concerned to assert that doctrine was in claiming for girls the right to work when they please, without being persecuted or maligned for their pains.—*Truth.*

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on Mo... 19th September, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th September, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 14th September, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—
Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th September, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 390	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

(1st and 2nd Class Including Wines. 3rd Class Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doucich	1,927	400	20th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 29[illegible]	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE ... Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain Marussig, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACLEAN will sail for Liverpool on or about 17th September.

The s. s. CLAN FRASER to sail for Marseilles on or about 12th September, 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1881.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of MATCHES per s. s. ... are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of ... once, otherwise they will be landed in the ... risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for owners of s.s. Sicily.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. ..., Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of ... furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

NOTICE.

CLARENDON HOTEL, POONA.
(No. 6, CIVIL LINES)
NEAR MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Management Open to the Westerly Breeze, and one of the healthiest spots in Poona.

TERMS—

BOARD and Lodging.—Five Rupees per diem : including ice, bath, light, or Rs. 100 per month.
Wines, Beer, &c., guaranteed of the best quality.
A First Class Billiard Table on the Premises.
Also a splendid Lawn Tennis Court in the Compound.
For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Poona, 18th July, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 600 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, to the Company's specification, in squared logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay. The first ... tons to be delivered in November, 300 tons more in December next, and the remainder in January, 1882.

The specification and form of tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," which must specify the rates per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone ..., up to 4 p.m. ..., on THURSDAY, the ..., after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender, unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government ... as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 5 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Company does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN STEELL,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 5th September, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	T. Alderton	13th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	W.S. Thompson	20th „
s. ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	29th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	23rd Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	7th Sept.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	8th Oct.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	22nd do.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril.	2,300	300	19th Nov.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	5th Jany.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.
And by other well-known Lines. These Steamers during the fair season give passages at very reasonable terms. ... warehoused or shipped. Packages, Baggage, Kit, &c., of Any size or shape, forwarded at ... Cases, Parcels ... of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardships in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.
SEASON 1881-82.

THE MANGALORE TILES lately introduced, and used to roof the Sailors Home, &c., are very superior to the ordinary Bombay Tiles, as they last for years, without requiring to be moved, while it is necessary to turn the Bombay Tiles every year. (*Maclean's Guide to Bombay, Page 151*).

Imitation Tiles have of late appeared in the market, and complaints having reached us that the so-called Mangalore Tiles are not water-tight and proof against damp, it is necessary for all intending purchasers to inquire for the "Mission" Tiles, all of which bear the following Trade Mark :—

BASEL MISSION TILE-WORKS, MANGALORE, 1865.

SKYLIGHTS AND VENTILATORS are excellent contrivances, and are of very great use where light or air is required. They can be put in at any place, or removed to any other without special provision in the structure of the roof.

TUBES.—These are very useful for Drains, Watercourses, Closets, &c., and are made of different sizes, from 3 to 7 inches in diameter, length 3 feet (6" size generally in stock).

SAMPLES.—A sample box of Tiles, &c., will, on application, be sent free of charge.

Every facility afforded to Outstation Orders, in respect of packing, carriage, &c., and also by direct shipments from the Factory to any seaport town.

☞ Orders now registered for new season supply, to arrive here in October next.

For Illustrated Price List and any other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Office : 35, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Depot : POWDER WORKS, MAZAGON.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

TREACHER and Co. have just received direct a Shipment of this favourite SPIRIT, which has been bottled and packed expressly for them.

Quarts .... per doz. Rs. 17
Pints .... do. 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE.

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use .... Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.
☞ NOTICE. ☜
STARTLING PROGRAMME.
(See the Announcements.)
THE LAST NIGHTS!
WONDERS! WONDERS!! WONDERS!!!
FAREWELL TO BOMBAY.
Prices to suit Everybody.
GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME.
TWO NIGHTS' PERFORMANCE IN ONE.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW ON THIS OCCASION.
☞ NEW MARVELS. ☞ NEW WONDERS.
TWO HOURS IN WONDERLAND.
PART FIRST.
MARVELS
by
PROF. PHILIPPS & MONS. DEVONO.
(For particulars see handbills.)
INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.
PART SECOND.
GRAND AERIAL SUSPENSION OR SUPERNATURAL VISION.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
MADAMOISELLE LILLIAN.
Who will be suspended in MID-AIR—A truly marvellous illusion, introducing statues of all nations, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, &c., with splendid Lime-light effects, by CHAS. PHILIPPS.
AN INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
PART THIRD.
BRILLIANT OPTICAL CYCLORAMA
BY MEANS OF A HYDRO-OXYGEN GAS APPARATUS;
The voyage through America, France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c.
(For particulars see handbills.)
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUCH AMUSING GRAND COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM AND BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m., performance commence at 9 o'clock.
Reserved Seats can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at SHAHABAD. For details see the *Bombay Gazette*, dated 7th September. Apply to the officiating Executive Engineer, Secunderabad Division, P. W. Department, Secunderabad.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifteen per share will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th September, 1881, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hummum Street, to the shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 8th September, 1881, on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Directors.
ARTHUR HUSON, Chief Agent.
Bombay, 9th September, 1881.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1828.

THIS Company's BOOKS for the year will CLOSE on 15th NOVEMBER NEXT, and all who assure under the Participating Scheme before that date will be entitled to an ADDITIONAL YEAR'S BONUS at the next Division of Profits over later entrance.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Branch Office, 14, Rampart Row.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Limited.

100 BOMBAY NOTES.
FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION.
Re. 1.

THE few remaining copies now first offered to the Public.

The entire proceeds will be handed by Messrs. Thacker and Company, Limited, to the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Limited.
BOMBAY.

MORENAS & CO. Ices, Ices.
MORENAS & CO. Wines, Wines.
MORENAS & CO. Spirits, Spirits.
MORENAS & CO. Beer, Beer.
MORENAS & CO. Porter, Porter.
MORENAS & CO. Comfits, Comfits.
MORENAS & CO. Pastry, Pastry.
MORENAS & CO. Biscuit, Biscuit.
MORENAS & CO. Syrup, Syrup.
MORENAS & CO. Cheroots, Cheroots.
MORENAS & CO. Tobacco, Tobacco.
15, MEADOW STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of The REVEREND DUNCAN MACPHERSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, Doctor of Divinity, Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church at Bombay, deceased, who died on or about the 6th day of August, 1881, has been granted to Mr. GEORGE MORRISON MACPHERSON and Mr. PATRICK CHRYSTAL, the Executors in India of the said deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are required to send in particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors to the Executors, at their Office in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets in their hands amongst the persons entitled thereto, without regard to any claim of which notice shall not then have been given. All persons indebted to the estate or having property in their hands belonging thereto, are required forthwith to pay such debts and hand over such property to the Executors.—Dated this 9th day of September, 1881.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Solicitors to the Executors.

MADON'S
BETEL NUT
OR
SUPAREE NUT TOOTH PASTE

A THOROUGH CLEANER of Teeth and gums, possessing all the Tonic Astringent Properties of Preserving and beautifying the Teeth, imparting a sense of Purity by correcting the unpleasant effects of Decay or offensive Breath.

Per Pot, As. 14.

B. S. MADON & CO.
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

SPECIAL BROWN WINDSOR SOAP TABLETS

CAN be used by all classes of people, being cheap, economical, and made of best materials and perfumes. Per dozen tablets, As. 11.

SPECIALLY PREPARED BY E. RIMMEL
FOR
B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
☞ Each Tablet is stamped with our Name, without which NONE IS GENUINE.

SPARKLING
V I N - V I T Æ,
REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8 ; per case of two dozens 5-8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited.
Fort Establishment, Old High Court, Apollo Street.

THE Company is prepared to execute orders for the hire of all sorts of carriages by the week, month or year on reasonable terms.

For hourly or daily hire the Company has a stock of well appointed Hansoms, Broughams, Victorias, and Shigrams, at the following rates for single horsed conveyances, viz :—

			Rs.	a.
10 a.m.	to	2 p.m.	4	0
10 a.m.	„	6 p.m.	5	0
6 a.m.	„	6 p.m.	7	8*
10 a.m.	„	12 p.m.	7	8*
7 p.m.	„	12 p.m.	3	0
2 p.m.	„	2 a.m.	5	0

* With change of horses.

For Pair-horsed conveyances the charge is double the above.

LOCKSLEY HALL, BYCULLA.

The Company having acquired the above well known bungalow and grounds will, in the course of a few days, open there an establishment for horses to stand at Livery, and a shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, who will also operate upon, or attend to any horses sent to the Company for treatment in cases of sickness or accident.

Horses bought and sold and broken to single or double harness.

Terms will be published hereafter. A considerable reduction will be allowed to shareholders.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Company is prepared to provide a break or other suitable conveyance for next hunting season for carrying gentlemen residing in the Fort or elsewhere to the meet at Worlee or Bandora twice a week, provided sufficient inducement is offered.

DAILY CONVEYANCE TO THE FORT.

For Rs. 35 per mensem the Company will supply residents at Breach Candy or Malabar or Cumballa Hills with a Hansom, Brougham, Shigram, or Victoria to bring them to their offices daily (Sundays excepted) any time between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m. Residents at Byculla or Mazagon can have the same at Rs. 30 per mensem.

Any further particulars can be obtained by applying to the General Manager of the Company at the Old High Court, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.				Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0	... Sparkling ... CHAMPAGNE	... ...	... Saumur ...	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.			
34 0	... Sparkling ... CHAMPAGNE		... Treacher's Light Dry ...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.			
40 0	... Sparkling ... CHAMPAGNE		... Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery ...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.			
50 0	... Sparkling ... CHAMPAGNE		... Perrier Jouet's finest Dry ...	26 8
	Pale and Dry ; exquisite flavour.			
50 0	... Sparkling ... CHAMPAGNE		Giesler's "For India"	[illegible]
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.			
34 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE	...	... Superior quality ...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.			
41 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE ...	...	Finest Nonpareil ...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.			
32 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE	... ...	... Fine quality ...	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.			
35 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK	... ...	... Superior quality ...	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.			
42 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK	...	Finest Ehrenbreitstein ...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.			
38 0	... Sparkling ... BURGUNDY	...	... Finest quality, Red ...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

POLO AND FOOTBALL KIT.

Red and White
Blue and White
Amber and Black.

Jerseys ...... Rs. 8 8
Caps .... „ 1 6
Hose ...... „ 3 8

Suit Rs. 12-8.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.
Cash Discount Two Annas in the Rupee.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ... ... Rs. 25
„ hunting „ ... ... „ 30
„ half-hunting „ ... ... „ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ... ... Rs. 40
„ hunting „ ... ... „ 45
„ half hunting „ ... ... „ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine „ 50
„ hunting case ... ... „ 60
„ half hunting case ... ... „ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases ... ... Rs. 60
„ silver „ ... ... „ 70
„ gold „ ... ... „ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases ... ... Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting „ ... ... „ 49

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases ... ... Rs. 25
„ hunting „ ... ... „ 26
„ half hunting „ ... ... „ 27

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

Cut on the most approved system ensuring a perfect fit and comfort in the Saddle.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Rs. a.
WHIPCORD—The best chipping norton in every shade of colour	24 0
BEDFORD CORD—recommended for district use or hard riding, small, medium, and large cord	26 0
THIN BEDFORD CORD—A special Texture for station wear, soft and elastic	26 0
WHITE BEDFORD CORD—Made from finest wool	36 0
WHITE DOESKIN, the very best quality	38 0

Our improved self-measurement form on application.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS. BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

DECAUVILLE'S patent portable RAILWAY and ROLLING-STOCK.
For catalogues, plans and all other particulars apply to
L. SINGER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.
Bombay, 2, Hornby Row.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas ; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled ; Europe Hemp, Tarred ; Coir Oiled and Unoiled ; Lines ; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING,
FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
SEASON 1881-82.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. J. S. HEWETT.

MISS WILSON begs to announce that Mr. HEWETT has telegraphed his acceptance of the terms offered him by wire.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

STRYCHNIDINE !

ACTS ... Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anemia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.

CURE GUARANTEED.

Per bottle, Rs. 4 ; Packing, As. 4 ; Per doz., Rs. 40.
W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

A TRIAL ! A TRIAL !! A TRIAL !!!

OF the superbly finished and fragrantly flavored CIGARS just imported, will satisfy every connoisseur who appreciates a really good smoke.

"Generaal Pel" ... ... per 100 Rs. 6

CIGARETTES.
WITHOUT paper, of exquisite flavor

"Little Devils" ... ... per 100 Rs. 4
"Little Devils" (grown up) ... ... „ „ 5

CIGARETTES.
With paper, mild, medium, and full flavored

"Kaisar-i-Hind" ... ... per 100 Rs. 2 0
"Princess" ... ... „ „ 1 12
"Empress" ... ... „ „ 1 12

Golden leaf, Honey dew, and Cavendish mixtures, selected from the New Season's Crop. Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Burmah Cheroots and Cigars, the best and cheapest in Bombay.

HOWARD & Co.
30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS from parties desirous of LEASING the WATER POWER available at KHARAKWASLA, "LAKE FIFE." The available power is variable, from July to January inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 14 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road. About 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha Canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,966 acres. This area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year, and all other particulars, can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November, 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M. Inst. C. E.
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona Division.
Poona, 31st August, 1881.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

This Company is now registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

DIRECTORS.
A. W. FORDE, Esq., M. I. C. E., Chairman.
RAGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq.
SHAMRAO VITHUL, Esq., Pleader, High Court.
J. M. DRENNAN, Esq., Broker.
P. CHRYSTAL, Esq., Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.

BANKERS.
BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. PRESCOT and WINTER.

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.
Messrs. P. CHRYSTAL ...

ABOUT HALF the SHARES for distribution in India have already been TAKEN UP ... and liberal promises of support have been received from the Southern Mahratta Country, where the project has called forth marked expressions of approval. The Directors have also reason to believe that the shares reserved for allotment in Great Britain will all be subscribed for, and it is therefore hoped that the share list will soon be filled up, so that any delay in carrying out the project may be avoided.

THE MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION may be seen at the offices either of the Solicitors or of the Secretaries and Managers, where also Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for shares may be obtained.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, POMFRETS and PRAWNS in ICE and FRUIT of all kinds.—Private consumers will find a great saving in carriage, by forming themselves into clubs for getting regular weekly or bi-weekly supplies, which we guarantee to reach any station in India perfectly fresh. H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED, a good TURN-OUT LANDAU or BAROUCHE and pair of Grey Arabs preferred. Apply S. R., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AN experienced European CARDING and SPINNING MASTER is open for an engagement. Address S., at the Printers.

ST. PAULI BEER.—We have received a fresh consignment. Price, Rs. 6-8 per dozen qts. SIGG-SULZER and Co.

PILSNER BEER.—A fresh consignment just received per s. s. Hispania. Price, Rs. 6 per dozen qts. SIGG-SULZER and Co.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s revised Price List of Billiard Materials is now ready and can be had FREE on applying to 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

FAST TROTTING PONY, handsome cart, and brass mounted harness for sale, price Rs. 500. Apply to R. A., *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, a SHOP in Apollo Street, Apollo House. Rent, Rs. 30. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Kangra Valley Tea Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET, airy ROOMS for RESIDENCE or Offices, in Apollo St... to M. H. MAJU, Kangra Valley Tea Agency, E. Circle.

SPORTING DOG FOR SALE.—Thorough-bred, Prince Charles Spaniel, trained to gun. Seen at any time. Apply to APOLLO, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. MACAULAY & Co., 24, Apollo St.

THE Bombay Purveying and General Provision Cash Stores, opposite Crawford Market and in a line with the Cash Bazaar.

TEA, 12 as. and Re. 1 per lb. ; Coffee Beans 7 as. ; Coffee ground, 12 as. ; in Tins, 14 as. per lb. ; Sugar, No. 1, at Rs. 4-12 per maund in box ; Vinegar, 5 to 6 as. ; Salt, 5 to 6 as. ; Jams, 7 as. ; Marmalade, 6 as. ; at the Provision Cash Stores.

CASH vs. CREDIT—Apply at the Provision Cash Stores near the Crawford Market for particulars. Potatoes, Re. 1-4 per maund of 28 lbs.

THE Provision Cash Stores is established strictly on the cash system, and only orders accompanied by cash in full can be attended to.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER and CORRESPONDENT WANTED by a Bombay Firm. Liberal salary to competent man. Address in own handwriting to R. M., this office.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY first, eight useful Kathywar ponies, two good pairs thoroughly broken and quiet amongst the lot. To be seen at SCOTT and Co.'s stables, Girgaum.

THE FANCY BAZAAR in aid of St. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA, will be held as usual on the 7th SEPTEMBER, and will REMAIN OPEN for about a week. It will take place in the CONVENT. The public are respectfully invited to ASSIST the INSTITUTION by their CHARITY on this occasion.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. ... at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST ... BACON and CHEDDAR CHEESE ... at 14 annas per lb. PEARSE, 23, A... and 23, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, AT 9 P. M.
GRAND VOCAL CONCERT
BY
MDLLE. EMILIE DORE,
of the Royal Opera, Vienna,
assisted by her Sisters.
MDLLE. MARIE DORE & MDLLE. LEOPOLDINE DORE.

PROGRAMME.

1 OVERTURE
2 F. DE SUPPE ... Duo du Bocacio .. MDLLES. EMILIE AND LEOPOLDINE DORE.
3 VERDI .... Troubadour Air de Azucena ...... MDLLE. EMILIE DORE.
4 E. STRAUSS ..... Air Carnival a Rome .... MDLLE. LEOPOLDINE DORE.
5 T. TOSTI .... Il Pescatore de Coralli .... MDLLE. EMILIE DORE.

INTERVALLE.

1 OVERTURE
2 SCHUBERT .... Der Wanderer ...... MDLLE. EMILIE DORE.
3 F. DE SUPPE .. March de Bocacio .. „ LEOPOLDINE
4 A. BRAUN ..... Quite Alone .... „ EMILIE
5 F. DE SUPPE .. Duo de Fatinitza .. MDLLES. EMILIE AND LEOPOLDINE DORE.

MDLLE. MARIE DORE WILL ACCOMPANY.

ADMISSION.
Rs. 4 (reserved), Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Plan of Seats and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., ... evening of the performance.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.
Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

NEW SEASONS SEEDS JUST ARRIVED.

SUTTON'S GARDEN SEEDS,
SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR INDIA,
IN AIR TIGHT TIN CASES.

VEGETABLE SEEDS .... Rs. 3-12, 7-8, 15 0
FLOWER SEEDS .... Rs. 3-12, 7-8, 15, 22 8

THACKER and CO., Limited.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

A SUPERINTENDENT is required for the Calcutta Water-works, on a salary of Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 400, per mensem. Applicants must be trained Mechanical Engineers, fully competent to superintend the erection, working, and economical management of large Pumping Engines. They must also be able to level, survey, and superintend the pipe distribution throughout the town, and be competent to perform routine office duties. Applications will be received up to the 15th of September next.

R. B. BUCKLEY,
Offg. Engineer to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to noon of the 17th October, 1881, for the SUPPLY and LAYING complete (exclusive of excavation of trenches) of about two thousand (2,000) tons of cast-iron PIPES, varying in diameter from 16 inches to 2 inches, also sluice and reflux valves, self-closing strut wells, hydrants, air-valves, and scouring sluices, for the Jubbulpur Waterworks. Plans, specifications and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Jubbulpur Division, Jubbulpur, C.P. Tenders to be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Jubbulpur, superscribed "Tenders for supply of cast-iron pipes, &c., Jubbulpur W. W. scheme." They will be opened by him on the 17th October, 1881, and will be submitted to the Chief Engineer, C.P., for final acceptance. Each tender to be accompanied by Rs. 1,500 in currency notes as earnest money, to be returned to unsuccessful applicants. In the case of the Tender which is accepted, the earnest money will not be returned till after the signature of the contract bond.

J. H. GLASS, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Jubbulpur Division.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, the following 12 PLOTS of GROUND on the Esplanade will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, subject to Reserved Prices, on MONDAY, the 12th September, 1881, at 2 o'clock, on Building Leases, for terms of 99 years.

Lots Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 along the Esplanade Road between the Gaiety Theatre and Lot ...

Lots Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 on the east side ... the Esplanade Market ... near the New G. I. P. Railway ...

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within 10 days thereafter on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place at the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, in the Public Works Building, on the Esplanade.

Plans of ground can be seen, and form of agreement for lease and conditions of sale, the former on payment of Rs. 5, for each copy, can be had on application, at the office of the Executive Engineer, at the Presidency, until the day of sale.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 29th August, 1881.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED CLAIMS against the under-mentioned ESTATES will be paid at the Administrator General's Office, High Court, on any WEDNESDAY, during office hours :—
MRS. MARY RILEY, full payment.
JOHN ALBERT COPE, full payment.
CAPTAIN C. F. BAUGH, dividend at 68·54 per cent.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. M. SHEWELL, full payment.
HENRY GAMBLE, second dividend at 6·23 per cent.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Admr. Genl.'s Office, High Court, Bombay, 6th Sept. 1881.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES which have come under the charge of the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL of Bombay :—
A. G. GOODALL, late of the Poona Police Force.
EMILE ROQUEMARTINE, late Chancelier of the French Consulate, Bombay.
HERBERT RAINIER, late in the employ of the I. V. S. Railway
FRANCIS CHARLES STAYNER, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.
RODERICK GEORGE THOMAS STEVENSON, late a Major in the Poona Horse.
THOMAS WEEDING SANDERS, late a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps and late Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
ARTHER ARCHIBALD DENNE WEIGALL, late Captain and Paymaster, 2-11th Foot.
J. E. H. HAINS, late Engine-driver, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
RICHARD JOHN LE POER FRENCH, late a Major in H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.
DAVID MACPHERSON, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway.
MRS. PEARL, late of Poona.
F. HUNT, late of Sukkur.
WILLIAM HENRY NEWPORT, late Lieutenant-Colonel in H. M.'s 28th Regiment N. I.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the above-named estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent into the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Admr. Genl.'s Office, High Court, Bombay, 6th Sept. 1881

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 30.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS.
REVISED RULES FOR REGULATING THE ENTRY AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS USING THE HARBOUR.

IN supersession of the Notification published in this Department Notice to Mariners No. 2, dated 10th February, 1881, the Government of Madras has issued the following :—

"Under the authority vested in him by Section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour :—

RULE 1. No vessel shall enter or leave the Madras Harbour at any time without being on board a Pilot or Harbour Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator of the Port.

RULE 2. Vessels about to leave the Harbour shall hoist Flag N of the International (Commercial) Code at the Fore.

RULE 3. Vessels about to enter the Harbour shall hoist Flag F of the International (Commercial) Code at the Fore.

RULE 4. Not more than one vessel shall enter or leave the port at the same time."

Under Clause 2, Section 12, and Section 27 of the Act, Masters or other persons in charge of vessels disobeying any of the foregoing rules will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and also to the payment of costs of such conviction.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 22nd Aug. 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 31.)
BAY OF BENGAL—MADRAS COAST.
BUOY MARKING WRECK OFF PENTACOTTAH.

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, that a green wreck-buoy has been laid to mark the position of the ... *Marina* in Pentacottah roadstead.

The buoy lies in 6½ fathoms of water, with Pentacottah flagstaff bearing W. ½ N., distant about 1½ miles ... *The bearing is Magnetic ;—Variation ... of India,*

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 22nd Aug. 1881.

This notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. ...
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. ...
If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it.
By order of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, ...
Secretary to the Government of ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9.

THE Liverpool markets were closed yesterday, a general holiday having been declared on the strength of the presence of the Prince of Wales at the opening of the new Alexandra and Langton docks. New York was also closed, possibly owing to Liverpool; but it is difficult to understand why, with no holiday in London, Reuter omits his usual quotations for securities. We have been unable to hear of any quotation for Consols or French Rentes; but private messages give Silver unchanged at 51⅝d., Rupee Paper ⅛ higher. The Bank of England return for the week gives the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities unaltered at 40 per cent.; the decrease in Bullion being only £300,000, but a further withdrawal of £100,000 for Portugal took place yesterday.

In the London Produce markets Linseed and Rapeseed are practically unaltered, Wheat is reported in more demand, with a partial improvement of 3d. per quarter to arrive.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester yesterday were quiet but firm. The shipments of Goods and Yarns from the U. K. to India during August, as given in Reuter's message to hand this morning, shows full supplies for Bombay of all kinds, heavy for Calcutta.

EXCHANGE opened firmer at a partial advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing rates; but during the day, although the extent of business doing was limited, a somewhat irregular feeling became apparent, one bank coming out as a seller of demand at an advance of 1-32d., whilst another was a buyer of credits at 1-32d. decline. At the close we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	..	1s. 7 13-16d to 27-32 per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	..	1s. 7 25-32 „
Do. 3 months' sight	..	1s. 7 31-32d. „
Credits, 3 „ „	..	1s. 8 3-32 to ⅛d. „
Documents, 3 „ „	..	1s. 8 5-32d. „
Francs 3 „ „	..	2·12¾

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day there has been a decidedly better enquiry, and a fair business has been done; Fours advancing to Rs. 100⅝ to ¾. Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 100⅛ to ¼.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet to a degree, and the amount of actual business done has been very small. Banks are unaltered. In Land Companies shares are quoted Rs. 5 lower for Colaba, Rs. 2½ down for Port Cannings. In Press Companies the only change is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas, Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull, and, with a few exceptions, must be quoted Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower since yesterday.

In COTTON, owing to the absence of home advices, there is no change in price, nor has there been much doing in the way of buying. Some strict G. F. Khandeish has changed hands at Rs. 170, but we have not heard of anything else for export. The mills, however, continue very steady; buyers of Dhollera descriptions at Rs. 180 to Rs. 183 per candy.

SEEDS are unaltered. WHEAT is steady, with a fair demand at former rates.

FREIGHTS show no quotable alteration. For Liverpool the current quotations for ready loading are 41s. 3d. for Wheat and 36s. 3d. for measurement goods. Chartering for forward shipment remains on the same basis as previously: a good demand for this and next month's shipment, but dull for later on.

PIECE-GOODS are unaltered both in tone and price. On the spot the enquiry is restricted, and clearance from the bazaar continue light; but a moderate future business is passing, which will doubtless develope into larger figures as the season advances.

COALS remain practically unchanged. There are few forward sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p.ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	150
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	950
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	420xd.
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	590xd.
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	440
Broach C... Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	925
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500				
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	100	245
Fort Press Co	150	5,500	300 p.s.		2,700
French Press Co	300	500	all	15 p.s.	445
Sind Press Co	100	2,000	750	50	445
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	280
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	185
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	23	1,380
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,125
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	2	170
Volkart's Press Co	150	1,000	all	50	175

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	100	100	50	100
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	138
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	660
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000			1,050
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,010
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000 Rs. 50		1,060
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	10 p. s	850
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	980
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	960
Empress S. & W. Co.	730	500	all	25 p. s.	610
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	150
Goculdas ... S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,130
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,165
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Baulloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,140
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	995
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	1,950
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	650
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,655
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	275
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,310
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,130
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	10 p. s.	1,225
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	800
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	180
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,200xd.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,155
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,055
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	715
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1,050
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	825

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-11-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	930
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,100	10	225

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	...	...	100	560
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	7 p.c	170 / 108
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,410
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	115
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	395
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100 p.s.	1,030xd
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	3½	..	nomi.
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	890
Thackes & Company	1,000	100	100	15	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	nomi. 14
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000	25	25	..	nomi 22

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Sept. 3, 1881.

Open 1,439¼ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	81,697	0	0
Merchandise	3,86,149	0	0
Electric Telegraph	1,385	0	0
Total Rs.	4,72,231	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,288¼ miles ... Total Rs.	3,25,264	0	0
Increase	1,46,967	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Hungaria, 1,415 tons, Captain G. Sturit, sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and two first class and twelve deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain S. W. Seaward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (24th Aug.) with a general cargo, Lieut. Ogilvie and one deck passenger. She will sail to-day for Galle in ballast.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain M. De Horne, sailed yesterday for China, with China mail, and a cargo of ... chests opium, Mr. and Mrs. Deller, and two children ... passengers for Melbourne.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Calcutta, Aug. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
9	Venetia (s)	Daniel	Australia.
	Euphrates (s)	Macaulay	Kurrachee.
	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Hungaria (s)	Sturli	Trieste.
	Khiva (s)	Horne	China.

The steamer Ellora, Seaward to Galle, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The steamer Inchmurree, to Hull, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5 Bayard .... Higgins .... Mauritius, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5.—Steamers Indus, City of Khios, Mongolia, Mira and Colina. Ships Sheila and Fathe Salem. Barques Star of Denmark and Broomhall.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean (s)—151 packages glassware, Fazul Dossa.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva (s)—19 cases oilmanstores, bacon, cheese, and butter, B. Robinson and Co.

Lady Octavia (s)—50 cases matches, Jamasjee and Co; 50 cases matches, Tyebally Sultanally.

Kaieteur (s)—2,188 plates spelter, Joseph Soares.

Sicily (s)—9 bales printing papers, Abdoolally Miasaheb Shurufally; 5 cases foolscap papers and 75 drums turpentine, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 9 cases varnish, 5 casks white zinc paint, 50 drums linseed oil, and 25 drums turpentine, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 6 cases solid glass, Hassumally Lallmeya; 50 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—51 boxes whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso (s)—2 cases glassware, Visram Allana.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—35 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—190 cwts coir yarn, Luckmedass Nursey; 3,200 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 800 cwts wheat, Maisee Kooraee; 49 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 100 bales cotton, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 200 bales ...., Gaddum and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and ...; ... Lallice Poonsey and Co.

Clan Maclean (s)—115 cwts coir yarn, Treecomjee Lowjee; 160 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Ally Ruza; 400 cwts wheat, Mooljee Geevraj and Co.

Wistow Hall (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat Nursey Khuttow; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee; 300 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 162 cwts wheat, Malsee Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Minerva (s)—10 cwts mother-o'-pearl shell, Luckmedass Teekchund; 6 bales skins, Bundally Esmail; 6 bales hides, Peerbhoy Allarakhia; 9 bales hides, Bhanjee Heerjee; 8 bales hides, Valljee Ebraham; 5 bales, hides, N. Jehangir; 6 bales hides, Allarakhia Sazon.

Australia (s)—5,017 ingots tin, 319 bales wool, 21 bales skins, and 208 bales leather and basils, the P. and O. Co.

FOR HULL.

Inchmurree (s)—17,071 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Fraser (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florence (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, and 4,500 cwts rapeseed, Sigg-Sulzier and Co; 9,200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s)—100 cwts onions, Husson Babun; 105 cwts onions, Raina Canojee; 75 cwts turmeric and 150 cwts gall, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

M. H. Khan—Ruttonchund Ghellachund vs Choonivow and another.

88-79—In person—Byramjee Rustomjee Bharucha and another vs Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Bharucha and others—Crawford and B. and Ardesir and H.

In person—Purshotum Thakoor vs Kulla Natha and another.

In person—Appajee Gunnesh vs Ardesir Hormusjee Wadia and another.

In person—Goolalibai vs Cassibai Soorajram.

In person—Rapsing Madhowsing vs Thakee Bawa Raghunathdass and another.

In person—Doolubdass Raghowjee vs Goswamijee Girdharjee Maharaj—Crawford and B.

In the matter of Act 31 of 1858 and in the matter of Venayek Gunput a lunatic.

In person—Anundeebai, petitioner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Twentyman, Lieut.-Col., Comdt. Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Ogilvie, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from Colombo.

Dunn, Col., 6th Infantry H. C., on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Dickie, Lieut., R. E., from leave, to Poona.

Belford, Capt., 17th Lancers, from leave, to Mhow.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 6.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. ... ..., President, Municipal Comsnr., Madras, privilege leave for two months.

Surgn.-Major D. R. Thompson, C. I. E., Surgn. 1st Dist., privilege leave for thirty seven days.

Mr. Charles James Weir to be Asst. and to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magte. of Nellore during the employment of Mr. E. S. Laffan on other duty, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to approve and confirm the following appointment which has been made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court, consequent on Mr. W. Morgan's absence on leave:—

Mr. John David Rees, C. S., to act as Depy. Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. Morgan on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Wynne Goodrich to be Supdt. of the Central Jail, Salem.

Mr. Patrick Stuart Millar to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Malabar (Wynaad), during the employment of Mr. E. Hadfield on other duty, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. W. S. Trotman, B. A., to act as Chaplain of Wellington until relieved by the Rev. J. F. Browne.

The Rev. Charles Edward Whiteley, M. A., Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, to act as Chaplain of North Black Town, during the absence of the Rev. J. Smithwhite on privilege leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. H. Sharkey to be Depy. Collr. in charge of the Treasury, Nellore.

Mr. H. L. Howell to act as Depy. Collr. in charge of Treasury, Ganjam, during the absence of M. R. R. G. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu Garu on leave, or until orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are ordered:—

Lieut.-Col. Ross Thompson, R. E., Ex. Engr. 1st Grade, to Special Duty in the Office of the Secy. to Govt., P. W. Dept. on completion of the transfer of the Presidency Division to Lieut.-Col. Burton, R. E.

Lieut F. J. Romilly, R. E., Asst. Engr. for Irrigation on completion of the transfer of the Bangalore Sub-Division to join at the public expense.

Mr. W. L. Bird, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, is granted Examination leave for six weeks.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt. S. R. Rawlinson, S. C. Sub-Asst. Comsy-Genl, 3rd Class, to act as Sub. Asst. Comsy. Genl, 1st Class, vice Capt. W. Cooke, Actg. Depy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st Class, dated 29th April, 1881.

Capt. A. M. Hooper, of the Madras Volunteer Guards, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe for four months, from the 7th Sept.

Major A. G. Hutchins, Genl. List Infantry, Depy. ... Ceded Dists, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India, for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras or Bombay.

The following appointment is made in the Bangalore Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Mr. J. J. O'Connell to be Lieut.

The following promotions are made in the Ord. Dept.:—

Lieut. and Offg. Asst. Comsy. F. Clark to be Asst. Comsy; Offg. Depy. Asst. Comsy. J. Gien to be Depy. Asst. Comsy; Offg. Condr. T. Evans to be Condr., and Offg. Sub-Condr. H. Rourke to be Sub-Condr., from the 1st Sept. 1881, vice Lieut. and Asst. Comsy. H. Brigge, pensioned.

First-Class Apothecary Richard James Ramsbottom, of the Subdte. Medl. Dept., is transfered to the "Pension Establishment in India," from the 15th Sept. on the invalid pension of Rupees 100 per mensem.

Condr. C., McQuire, Ord. Dept., is allowed leave to India (m.c.) until the 18th Feb. 1882.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "AGENTS WANTED."

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BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will, on TESTATION forward a set of our patent METRICAL LENSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bom... Rs. 10, which will ...ence, or forward a deposit of ... Test Glasses. ...nded on the return of the ...

Artificial Human Eyes in all ... and colours.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ....Sept. 15th....0h. 52·7m. p.m.
New Moon........... „ 23rd....4h. 45·8m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 10	....	5 48	6 5	0 20m / 0 29 a	6 14m / 6 33 a
Sun. 11	13th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 48	6 5	1 3m / 1 6 a	6 51m / 1 10 a
Mon 12	....	5 48	6 4	1 46m / 1 42 a	7 36m / 7 48 a
Tu. 13	....	5 49	6 3	2 30m / 2 20 a	8 21m / 8 28 a
Wed 14	....	5 49	6 2	3 16m / 3 0 a	9 9m / 9 13 a
Thr. 15	....	5 49	6 2	4 11m / 3 35 a	10 38m / 10 23 a
Fr. 16	....	5 49	6 1	0 5 35m / 5 13 a	0 40 a / ...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

NIXON—August 21st, at Jhansi, N.-W. P., the wife of George M. Nixon, M. D., 5th N. I., of a daughter.

RYVES—September 2nd, at Murree, the wife of Major, H. E. Ryves, 13th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

TIETKENS—September 3rd, at Cawnpore, the wife of A. H. Tietkens, of a son.

BULLOCH—September 4th, at Benares, the wife of the Rev. George M. Bulloch, London Missionary Society, of a daughter.

MARTIN—September 4th, at Bulandshahr, the wife of M. Martin, of a son.

FAGAN—September 5th, at "The Parsonage," Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, M. A., Chaplain, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—NESTOR—September 3rd, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Rev. F. Orton, M. A., F. W. Ward, Chemist, to Jessie, eldest daughter of W. R. Nestor, Esq.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—August 26th, at Ajmere, Corporal T. Roberts, 1-60th Rifles, Sergeant-Instructor (on probation), Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, aged 28 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

THE news from Afghanistan continues to be of a very undecided character. The Amir has arrived at Kelát-i-Ghilzai, and some details are given as to his following which would be more useful than they are if there was any reason to suppose that the strength of Afghan "regiments" was a fixed quantity. "Seven regiments of infantry and five of cavalry," in the context, has, however, no very definite meaning. There is more precision in the statement that the Amir has brought fifteen guns with him. The rest of the news is a mirror of the uncertainty which hangs over the situation. That the Amir should have got as far as Kelat looks like business, but that he should stop now to fortify Kelat looks on the other hand as if he had no present intention of coming any further south, or at all events no very definite expectation of beating Ayoub. In corroboration of this, we may notice that the Sirdar Shams-ud-din, who held Kandahar for the Amir as long as he could, and was afterwards sent by Ayoub into the Amir's camp, has been instructed to invite Ayoub to offer terms for a settlement, and that negotiations for a settlement would appear to be actually in progress. Ayoub has, after receiving a letter from the Sirdar Shams-ud-din, sent an officer, with several priests "bearing the Koran," to Kelat to confer with the Amir.

When we last wrote on this matter, we pointed out that the absence of any news of a disturbance at Kabul went a good way to convince us of the strength of the Amir's position. The news that he has had no less than forty-three of Ayoub's adherents in Kabul executed, if it be not a mere *canard*, would put a very different complexion on his prospects. But we can only wait and see—thankful that we need care which wins only a little more than Dido cared whether she was entertaining a Trojan or a Tyrian. The next day or two should settle the matter.

WHO will say that modern Europe is unromantic, or that tender sentimentality has fled before the supremacy of the penny press? If there are any such obdurate doubters of the depths of childlike softness lying concealed, like ... beneath the matter-of-fact exterior of society in the nineteenth century, a glance at some of the effusions which greeted the reported "return of sixty thousand Russian Jews" to Spain should, if anything can, awaken them to more ideal convictions upon the ineradicable goodness of human nature. What a gratifying vision of the final triumph of toleration over intolerance, of charity and breadth of view over narrow sectarianism, of humanity and brotherly love over the spirit of the inquisition and the *auto da fé* is conjured up by the news that the Jews are to return to Spain! Of course, the Jews in one form or another have returned to Spain long ago. That martial Jew Manasseh, better known to history as the Napoleonic Marshal Masséna, was not the only one of the race who came back to the land which would lose half the picturesqueness of its ancient chronicles if it were to be deprived of the Hebrew and the Moor. When even in Ireland the latest census shows that the Jews have gone up from about 80 souls to nearly 500, it were strange, indeed, if Spanish revolutions had not brought in their train some increase in the numbers of the resident children of Israel. It may be added by a cynical critic that in a country which has had so much to do, in these later days, with floating loans and sinking bondholders, the financial genius of the Jew cannot have been altogether a stranger to the little stock exchange transactions which, with brisk alternations of pronunciamentos, have made up so much of the latter day history of *Las Españas*. But it is not this which was meant when the good Madrileños themselves, proud to announce to all the world the crowning victory of the modern idea in their semi-mediæval Peninsula, telegraphed right and left by the amiable medium of Reuter, himself a scion of the seed of Abraham, that "in reply to the petition of sixty thousand Russian Jews flying from persecution, the King of the Spains and his ministers have responded that all Israelites who wish to come to Spain will be protected in the old home of their forefathers." The implied rebuke must have penetrated even the triple walls of the castle of Gatchina, where Alexander III., hiding from the explosive bombs of his Russian subjects, can at any rate congratulate himself that the orthodox creatures are almost as intolerant of Hebrews as of Tsars. We need not add that the announcement was the text for glowing panegyrics in the Spanish press upon the proud advance which Spain had made, and upon the lesson of toleration which old Castille was now giving to the mushroom States of Europe and America.

Let us drop the poetry of the situation for a few moments. It is not contested that no hindrance will be placed in the way of any Jews flying from Russia, or immigrating for commerce or speculation from elsewhere, who may desire to settle temporarily or permanently in the land of Torquemada and the Cid. It is also certain that the Spanish Government, with a laudable zeal, will make special show of friendliness to such Jews as may take advantage of the present conjuncture to arrive in Spain; and there is reason to believe that King Alfonso has particularly interested himself in sending friendly invitations and royal condolence to some representatives of the oppressed race in Russia. But to speak of "sixty thousand Russian Jews flying from persecution" and invited to settle in Spain, is a generous amplification of fact which must receive summary justice at the hands of impartial journalism. It is true that many sources of information professed to be authorised to add that the "sixty thousand" were not only invited to settle in Spain, but that the Spanish Government had undertaken to nourish and support them, pending their being able to find the means of comfortable livelihood in their new home. As a finishing touch to the picture, this last stroke was, indeed, singularly happy, and can be fairly said to be conceived in the finest style of Spanish magnificence. But what would the army often so anxious about its pay, what would the larger army of three hundred thousand out-of-office office-seekers—what would they do at the idea of the national purse, that purse whose last maravedi is always marked out for urgent application to their pressing needs, being suddenly opened to the "sixty thousand Russian Jews flying from persecution?" How long would the house of Isabella the first and second, auspiciously restored in the person of Alfonso the well-beloved, endure against such a strain upon the loyalty of so many baughty and hungry hidalgos? Alas, the description of the Spanish Chancellor of the Exchequer presenting to every Jew of "sixty thousand" a neat little order on the treasury entitling the recipient to a weekly allowance according to his needs, must be set down as slightly wanting in verisimilitude. Nor can the special and pressing invitation to the "sixty thousand" be accepted as much more literally correct.

If facts are not singularly deceptive, it might even be said that sixty thousand Hebrew refugees would find Spain at the present moment a less promising country than even when the stern decree of the Escurial ordered their forefathers out of the land three centuries ago. When the Jews lived and flourished in Spain long ago, they had acquired in the course of centuries a well-merited pre-eminence in numerous arts of life. While the fierce Christian knights and barons were engaged from generation to generation in bearing armour and dealing in spearthrusts and swordcuts with the Moslem chivalry, the intellectual and pacific race from Palestine had a hundred departments of industry open to their occupation and even inviting their monopoly. In art and science, and letters and the satisfaction of the requirements of growing tastes for luxury, the polished and able Jews were able to live in comfort and opulence with little or no competition from barbarous heroes like "my Cid Campeador," or even the Marquis Duke of Cadiz "who drove away the Moor." But if even the identical Jewish craftsmen and scholars who had to cross the black water at the fiat of the Castilian king were to return to Spain to-day, where would sixty thousand of them find room for the employment of their talent and skill? During three centuries war has ceased to be the exclusive trade of the Christian population, and although an appetite for slaughter still survives in the love of bull fights and the weakness for pronunciamentos, there are millions of Spaniards who are now pretty well versed in those pacific occupations which were once the patrimony of the Jew. The Jewish physician would have to compete with Spanish doctors who are not all mere Sangrados. Even the Jewish banker would find plenty of caballeros upon 'change who know all the mysteries of a rise and a fall. But when we are told that the Jews who are to come to Spain are the poor and ignorant Jews of Russia, well may it be asked, how are they to live, on what are they to feed, in what way are they to take root in the soil of modern Spain?

IT is a common complaint with officers who have been stationed for some years in the Bengal Presidency, and who then come to sojourn on our side of India, that we are very backward in the art of making ourselves comfortable, and do not know how to enjoy life. "They manage these things much better in Bengal," is their constant cry; and before we attempt to refute their statements, we will hear what they have to say against us. We must first take some of our large stations, and see what they lack in the way of affording amusement and recreation. Little fault can of course be found with Poona. It has one of the best clubs in India; it has racket-courts, a fair library, and as good a river for boating as the heart of man can wish. That it is a little stiff and official—to put the matter mildly—is only in the course of things. And this reminds us that one great cause of complaint brought against this Presidency is that its officials are so very official. "If you want a thing done on the Bengal side," declare those who have served there, "it is done with as little fuss and formality as possible. But here it is quite the reverse. Questions are asked, letters are written, reasons are demanded, it is pointed out that the usual channel has not been adhered to, greater attention to Bombay Army Regulations is requested in future, and the unhappy ... is referred from one department to another. Probably four annas has been cut from him, unjustly as he thinks, by some department; and not until some ten times the amount in question has been spent in correspondence and references, is the matter settled one way or another." That there is a certain amount of truth in this, we are not disposed to call in question; but we have grave doubts as to whether the course of official correspondence runs so very smoothly in other Presidencies. "Bombay Officials," continues our candid friend, "are so stuck up. They have a tremendous lot of side on, and always give you the idea that they sleep in their uniform. They never seem to be able to unbend, and are always 'at a loss to understand' this, or 'have yet to learn' that. In fact, in this Presidency red-tape is rampant." This sweeping criticism need not disturb us much. There is a very great deal in the art of putting things, and he who first described a general officer as a man whose mission in life it was to fit into his cocked-hat was more ingenious and reliable. But we must hear what complaints are brought against our large mofussil stations and the mode of life common in them. It is objected that a large station, like Belgaum for instance, with three regiments and a battery of artillery, to say nothing of a brigader-general and his staff, also a judge and collector, with their numerous assistants, has not even a racket-court or swimming-bath. Being naturally one of the most beautiful stations in India, we are assured that had it been in Bengal, it would have had an assembly-room, racket-court, swimming-bath, public badminton-shed, and every other appliance to make time pass quickly and pleasantly. The same objection is urged against Mhow, a still larger station, the head-quarters of a division of the Bombay Army, and the only cantonment in this Presidency that can boast of a British cavalry regiment,—even this huge place is almost unprovided with the means of amusement, and the only common place of meeting is the library. These objections, and others similar to them, we are constantly in the habit of hearing from men who have served in Bengal; and they seem to regard the Bombay Presidency much in the same light as a Londoner looks upon a small provincial town.

In reply to strictures such as these, we must frankly own that there is a certain amount of truth in them. Of course we know that the ... officials are all moonshine, and that the great men of one Presidency are singularly like the great men of another Presidency; but in regard to our stations it is not quite so easy to escape the difficulty. There can be no doubt that our large mofussil stations are singularly destitute of what we may describe generally as public conveniences. In our Presidency, for instance, such a thing as two messes joining together and having one common establishment is almost unknown. Two native regiments may be brigaded in the same cantonment, and each may probably have only a couple of dining members; yet the idea of amalgamating does not seem to strike the officers. Each pair of officers dines at its own mess, and neither appears willing to join the other; while the idea of such a thing as a club even at such stations as Mhow and Belgaum never appears to strike anyone. At Kurrachee there is a capital club; and surely what can be accomplished at Kurrachee is not out of the question in other stations as big and even bigger. In regard to the swimming-baths and assembly-rooms, of which so many stations in Bengal boast, we believe we are right in saying that these were largely paid for out of Government or local funds. If local funds in this Presidency were to a reasonable extent applied to making military stations—from which the said local funds were derived—a little more pleasant and cheerful than they are at present, we hardly think the money would be misapplied. Regiments go into cantonments up-country for a period of two or perhaps three years; and as they know themselves to be birds of passage, they do not feel inclined to subscribe largely to build places of amusement which will only benefit those who come after them. The idea is natural; and we can only say, in conclusion, that if our mofussil stations lag behind those of Bengal in the way of amusement and enjoyment, it can hardly be said to be the fault of those most interested, that is, those who have to reside in them. Unaided they can do little or nothing; and assistance in these days of severe retrenchment and rigid economy is hardly to be looked for. So we suppose that when we are twitted with being behind the more favoured Presidency in some social respects, we must own that the imputation has a dash of truth in it.

THE Irish electors of Tyrone have had to choose a member in the place of Mr. Litton, who takes one of the three seats on the Irish Land Commission. The opportunity was a golden one for accentuating the disdain and hostility with which, according to more than one self-constituted spokesman, the Irish people are prepared to fling back the "message of peace" in the face of the senders. This is not, however, the course which the electors themselves have seen fit to follow. The majority of their votes they have given to the Liberal candidate. The Conservative came next and at a small interval. The "Parnellite" the people of Tyrone rejected by a large majority. It is a pity that a general election could not be held in Ireland alone for the purpose of exposing the cleavage that has taken place between the voters and the agitators who pretend to represent them. As it is, we must be content to see a stray Parnellite here and there defeated by a large majority, instead of having the pleasure of seeing the whole fourteen meet a similar fate.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

"BOY!"

WE are so accustomed to our servants in this country, that we rarely waste a thought upon them. They sometimes remain many years in our service without our having any idea of their names, or knowing anything whatever of their antecedents, their wants, their cares, or their joys. When we want anything, we shout "Boy," and almost before the word has left our lips, a figure in white glides in, ministers to our necessities, and departs noiselessly. What more do we want? Most of us treat our servants kindly, as we do our horses and dogs; we pay their wages regularly, abstain from striking them, and do not swear at them more than their own stupidity finds a warrant for. In return for this, they are always at our beck and call, night and day; look after us when we are sick; and save us a good deal more trouble in the daily household concerns of life than we have any idea of. And then, note how good they are to children! In our station little Bumble, the Judge, has told off two of his largest peons to look after little master Bumble, who is aged six, and the sole delight of whose existence appears to be to torment the two peons in question. When he is out for his morning walks, if they attempt to thwart him in his desire to throw himself under the wheels of a passing carriage, or if they do not allow him to sit down in the middle of the road to make mud pies, the amiable child will run at one of his attendants, and kick him on the shins until he dances with anguish; while he will allow his other attendant to take him up, and then pull away at his beard until he roars for mercy. And yet neither of these peons thinks of resenting such conduct, or abates one jot of his solicitude for master Bumble. And then our cooks, too, those mysterious men whom we abuse so much, and too often with excellent reason, as it must be owned. But what do we know of their manner of life? They generally have a somewhat stormy interview with the Mem Sahib after breakfast, and then they disappear for the day. On Sunday, if we are up early enough, we shall see our cook in a hot and ill-fitting suit of black, and with a tall hat of uncertain shape and curious make, wending his way to church, for of course he is Antonio Something or other—who can remember the names of natives?—hails from Goa, and is of the Roman Catholic Church. And if we are inclined to meditate, we muse on the singular fortune of the early Portuguese conquerors and settlers in this country, who, by intermarrying with the natives, have furnished their English successors in conquest with an inexhaustible supply of bobachees. May we look upon this as a hint to ourselves?

But when once one begins to speculate, there is no saying where the deuce one is to stop; and I was put upon this train of thought by hearing my young friend Green vigorously shouting "Boy" this morning after breakfast ... demanding indignantly where his cheroot-case was. The "Boy" in question, who speedily appeared, was an elderly gentleman from Goa, at least fifty years old, with woolly white hair, and a clean shaven face. His get-up was irreproachable, and consisted of a short jacket, shirt, and trowsers, all spotlessly white. He meekly reminded master that master was dining out at Artillery Mess last night, and came home at two o'clock in the morning without his cheroot-case, which he must have left behind him. To this master simply replies by asking him, why the Devil he does not go and get it? And off trots the ancient domestic on his errand. Let it not be imagined for a moment that I am about to depict young Green as a tyrant to his ancient domestic. Not a bit of it; the lad is kind-hearted enough, but it has not yet occurred to him to regard his butler otherwise than as a man who, in consideration of fifteen rupees a month, lives but to minister to the wants of his master, Lieutenant Green, of the Irregulars. Let us follow master and servant through the events of a day, and we shall see how varied are the duties the old gentleman from Goa, who rejoices in the name of Crispin, is called upon to perform. As far as one can judge, Crispin gets up in the middle of the night, and having lit a fire in the bobacheekhana, puts thereon a kettle for master's tea, and warming himself thereat, smokes two or three "beeries" in a meditative manner. Just before dawn he applies himself to the by no means easy task of inducing master to get up for parade. Quietly entering Green's bedroom, he lights a candle and puts out his uniform on a table. He then puts up the mosquito curtains from the bed, and notes with a sigh that master is still sleeping the heavy and dreamless sleep of youth and health. There goes the first bugle; something like dawn is visible in the East, so he must begin in earnest to wake the sleeper. "Sahib!" he says in a sort of tragedy whisper. No answer. "Sahib! Sahib!!" he repeats more urgently, shaking master by the arm. Green turns round in bed, and mutters something that sounds like "Jehannum ko jao." "Sahib, sahib," continues Crispin, unmoved by this adjuration, "get up! Master be late for parade. First bugle go ten minutes." "D—n the first bugle" ejaculates Green, "why, it's the middle of the night." However, while Crispin rapidly puts on his socks, he has roused himself to action, and makes a dash at his ghindee. With the help of Crispin, he is soon dressed, has swallowed a cup of scalding tea, and is on his tattoo, cantering away to the parade-ground. Crispin tidies the room, and carrying off the tea-pot, regales himself with a cup of tea in his own room: after which he sits in the morning sun, and smokes more "beeries." But master will soon be home, and Crispin gets ready the bath, fetches Tom the barber, and putting on a clean pair of white trowsers and a clean shirt over the not too clean ones he has on, has completed his toilet for the day. Here comes master cantering up, and he is soon in his easy chair, with Crispin pulling off his boots, and Tom the barber lathering his face; and here be it noted how very soon youngsters in this country, boys almost fresh from school, fall into the habit of never doing anything for themselves. It seems as natural as it is simple for someone to put on their boots and take them off, to help them to dress and undress, to shave them, and, in fact, do everything for them. When they go to parade their ghorawalla carries their sword, and when parade is over it is instantly taken off and consigned to the same attendant. But to revert to Green. He is now at breakfast, and the faithful Crispin, in the whitest of jackets, keeps a watchful eye on master's plate. Master, who has an excellent appetite, has disposed of a plate of cold beef, is now deep in the discussion of devilled kidneys, and declares his intention of winding up with kabob curry. Feeling himself a little below the mark, he directs Crispin to make a claret cup, and gives him particular directions as to the amount of curaçoa and borage which will flavour the beverage without spoiling it. Breakfast over, Crispin retires to his own meal, which consists of curry and rice, and having partaken heartily of this, he smokes awhile, and then throwing himself on his charpoy, is asleep in an instant. Before he has been long asleep, however, he begins in some unaccountable way to dream of master, and fancies that master is calling him. And sure enough the familiar "Boy, Boy," rising louder and louder each moment, soon changes the dreamer's vision into reality. Answering "Sahib," he hastily scrambles off his charpoy, and rushes to see what master wants. "Lazy set of beggars you servants are," says Green, who has just finished a game of billiards and is about to take his mid-day siesta. "Where's my bunch of keys?" "Master put in pocket before breakfast," says Crispin, and accordingly master puts his hand into his pocket and finds them there. "Humph," says master rather illogically, as the venerable Crispin thinks, "if you would'nt always be out of the way when you're wanted, I should'nt have the bother of shouting for you."

But it is needless and would be tedious to follow master and man too curiously through a whole day. At tiffin Crispin may be seen, "clean sober, and alert," behind Green's chair, having previously seen that the beer is cooled to the extent required by his master's somewhat exacting taste. Crispin, among other things, is an adept at making anchovy toast, woodcock toast, and other toothsome dishes for tiffin. At dinner he is the same quick-handed, nimble attendant; and about 11 p.m., he helps his master to undress, and takes his orders for next morning. It is commonly reported that Crispin has saved a good deal of money, and that he makes an excellent thing out of Green, who is both liberal to his servants and careless in his general expenditure. At any rate, the old gentleman works well for his pay; and one is glad to think he will one day retire to Goa, and walk up and down his native city in the tallest of black hats and most uncomfortable of black coats, a coloured gentleman of independent means.

SUB.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

I. DADDY DADA.

Ramchandra Dada Naik v. Dada Mahadev Naik. (I. Bom. H. C. Rep., Appx. lxxvi.)

I.

I've often thought it really quite a pity
No lawyer-poet, competent to write,
Such as there needs must be in this great city,
Has ever yet attempted to indite
Reports in rhyme, terse, learned, wise, and witty,
Which Barristers and Judges all might cite,
And thus a heavy case's tedium long
Relieve by breaking sometimes into song.

II.

Oh! think how sweet a thing it were to hear
Contending counsel, learned in the law,
Duets and part-songs singing loud and clear,
Instead of the accustomed prosy jaw!
If not his feelings, yet the loser's ear
'Twould soothe, if, when the Judge detects a flaw
To his case fatal, he should judgment give
In a bass solo or recitative.

III.

A good idea! My "prentis hand" I'll try.
I'm bad at law, at poetry I'm worse,
But yet the first materials I'll supply
For lawyers rhyming cases to rehearse.
Perchance some sweet musician, by and by,
Will set his harmonies to fit my verse,
And we shall see, hereafter, in our Courts
A series of musical reports.

IV.

'Tis more than twenty years ago to-day
Since Dada's son Ramchandra filed his bill
Here in the old Supreme Court of Bombay,
Whereby, if he had been allowed his will,
He would have made his daddy Dada pay
His share of stock in trade, contents of till,
Jewels, and "joys" (whatever they may be),
Outstandings due, and houses in Sangli.

V.

The bill, moreover, states some shocking things;
How Dada his account-books locks from light,
And charges false of theft 'gainst plaintiff brings,
Because he begs to be allowed a sight;
How to the winds he cash and jewels flings,
And all wherein the plaintiff has a right;
How at his death, so he was heard to swear,
There'll not be left for plaintiff any share;

VI.

How 'gainst the plaintiff Dada shuts his door,
Nor aught of sustenance to him will give,
But in an empty mansion at Snapoor
Obliges him against his will to live,
In fact, it makes him out a perfect boor;
And then proceeds to "charges" four or five:
The wealth's ancestral, plaintiff's right to share,
Ancestral goods by Dada wasted are,

VII.

And so forth; lastly, 'gins the bill to pray
Receiver, declaration, and restraint,
With other things, but *inter alia*,
Partition and account. 'Tis just the plaint
One would expect to see signed "T.C.A."
The very reading of it makes one faint.
But Dada, frightened naught by empty sounds,
Demurrer files on half-a-dozen grounds.

VIII.

Then warm and lengthy is the argument,
Which Sausse, C. J., with Arnould, Justice, hears,
And many a text-book, case, and precedent,
Are dinned into those Judges' patient ears,
With fine distinction, or with sage comment,
Which like a mist seen through a fog appears;
For Anstey, White, and Scoble support the bill,
Which Westropp (with him Green) contends is ill.

IX.

But at the end those Judges wise declare
That, while his father lives, a Hindu son
In moveables ancestral has no share;
Right of partition, therefore, is there none
Of moveables; nor can the court take care
For land beyond its jurisdiction.
So daddy Dada, having won his case,
With costs, like Judas, "went to his own place."

THE PROPOSED CHURCH NEAR THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary, in an editorial this morning, discusses (or perhaps I should rather say condemns) the propriety of Government going to any expense to promote the building of a church in the neighbourhood of the Prince's Dock. Your contemporary no doubt considers that it has shown Government and the Port Trustees very clearly that they ought to say "no" to the Collector's application. But let us see about the arguments adduced in favour of this decided negative. Well, the *Times of India* says:—

1st. If Government give the land, money will be wanted for the church; and we (the *Times of India*) don't see where that money is to come from; therefore don't give the land, and then the money won't be wanted. Q. E. D. And as a pretty obvious result, there will be no church.

2nd. There is not zeal enough upon Malabar Hill to supply the funds lacking there, how much less will there be down at Prince's Dock. Will the *Times of India* give people breathing time? It has only lately become known that an error was made in the estimates for the church on Malabar Hill. In my opinion, the Malabar Hill people *will* finish their new church and would also subscribe towards a church for the sailors and dock employés, &c.

3rd. That a form of service approved of by the Bishop would not commend itself to sailors. Here let us give a direct negative, for your contemporary has got off the line altogether. There is a form of service *highly* appreciated by the sailors and *highly* approved of by the Bishop, viz., that used by the Harbour Chaplain on Sunday evening in the Prince's Dock.

4th. That the deck of a steamer would be more comfortable than a church? By the way, has any representative of the *Times of India* ever attended a single service of the Harbour Mission, either at the Prince's Dock, or on board the Semiramis, or out on board a sailing vessel in the open harbour. Do they know anything about these services? If they were better informed, they would know that the largest steamers cannot upon their poops accommodate the numbers that assemble on Sunday evenings, in spite of the crews being made up of lascars, Swedes, Norwegians, and Italians. And what about the ventilators, steering apparatus, &c., on the poop of a steamer. In fact, no one can deny that a service held on board a steamer in dock is nothing more than a makeshift, not to speak of the monsoon months. Surely, if this district is going to become so important, it will also become populous. And let it be understood that the proposed church is to meet the wants of people living ashore engaged in and about the dock, as well as for those afloat. In my opinion, if Government never wastes the funds entrusted to its care in any worse way than by giving the required land, there will not be much occasion for the gratuitous advice of the *Times of India*.—I am, &c.,

R. D. MARE,
Hony. Secy., Bombay Harbour Mission.

September 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As "hard words break no bones," and your article regarding the proposed church or chapel for sailors near the Prince's Dock is less "diluted" than that of your companion in arms, I shall inflict my most unwilling response upon you,—endeavouring to imitate the brevity, if not the force, of your language.

The speciality of the case in point consists in the circumstances under which the sailors come here, and in the fact that had the Dock been located (*e. g.*) at Mody Bay, no extra church or chapel accommodation would have been needed. Thus the action of Government is solely responsible for the want that has been created.

Your contemporary seems no less ignorant of the special character of the services than of the needs of the congregation and of the fact of the existence of a Harbour Mission, which now, owing to change of circumstances, wants a fixed place of worship for those sailors who visit the Dock, and for others who reside thereabouts. I believe there is some idea of copying similar institutions at home, and only consecrating a part of the building, leaving the rest for social gatherings. I believe I am also correct in stating that the Bishop himself "secured the services of a clergyman of Evangelistic principles for this work; and I am aware that the Harbour Mission here works in sympathy with such institutions in England.

It was originally desired that religious services should be held in the Young Men's Christian Association Coffee and Reading Room, but this proposal was peremptorily negatived by the Trustees. The *Times of India* goes a step further, and says that the Trustees should not even sell ground for religious purposes. The result of adopting your contemporary's recommendation to leave the matter to private charity will be to leave the sailors, who had no voice in going so far up the harbour, without any fixed place of worship; for private charity will have quite as much as it can do to provide the building.

If I do not touch upon the point of policy, it is not because there are not two sides to the question, but because I am content to rest my case on special grounds, which render it not merely one of a new endowment.

In conclusion, let me suggest a reference to the proceedings of the Port Trust, from which it will be seen that it is proposed to endow the Mahomedan community, for the use of pilgrims to Mecca, with a free site eight times as large and three times as valuable as what is asked for on behalf of the Christian sailors frequenting the port.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 8. H. E. JACOMB.

A RIVAL OF MR. SINNETT'S KOOT HOOMI LAL SINGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Availing myself of the mystic powers of our Brotherhood, I cross the unworn threshold of the occult world, in which I habitually live, and out of which little of human interest can tempt me, to breathe a message to you through the magical magnetic currents which flow swiftly as the electric spark, and safely as Mr. Kittredge's tramway, between your office in Hornby-row and the Thibetan Llamassery in which I rest. I will explain why it has seemed to me unfitting that only one of the journalists of a country I love with no common passion should be the channel between our occult fraternity and a sceptical world.

You have heard of Koot Hoomi Lal Singh: I am his twin brother in the flesh; like him an adept, but his enemy in spirit; and my name is Koot Hoomi Sabz Singh. The mighty and transcendental forces of nature, of which your highly vaunted, but intrinsically imbecile and stupendously stupid modern science knows nothing, are as much at my disposal as at his. His arm stretches across the illimitable gulf, and his letters lift one corner of the sublime curtain that for æons of time has hung before the stage where the cosmic and spiritual energies of the universe play at hide-and-seek. It will be my part, in your more favoured columns, to ring up the whole great cloth, to put you right through the profound mysteries of Asiatic psychology, to link up the connections that lead along the supreme path of the infinite; and while he imparts the mystic rudiments merely of true science, I will undertake to make you a real "adept," "a centre from which irradiate potentialities which beget correlations upon correlations through æons of time to come." That last phrase, I admit, is my brother's writing. It is a habit of his, when he would withdraw from the vulgarity of commonplace English people, to adopt the somewhat flatulent phraseology of American spiritualism. But this is a detail; he is none the less the sublimation, culmination, and efflorescence of his age. But he has a hot temper. Many a time he has decre... to enter the gilded drawing-rooms of Simla because, when his Astral form loomed lightly above the door, his delicately formed Thibetan nose detected the odour of musk. The Asiatic psychologist cannot sully his soul with the slaughter of musk deer. And though Koot Hoomi Lal Singh is familiar with every detail of every life in every country of the world, and also with every language, he is no less firmly wedded to the customs among which he was born. The cigarette, which in other hands is the Bible of a new revelation, is to him unknown. Cigarette papers, it is true, have been transmitted to him from Simla, but they always forgot the tobacco. Now, we like to smoke. But we had only one pipe, an iron one, which has been in the mouths of our family for years. Many a time have we sat together mourning over the suffocation of the ancient spirituality of India, and as we smoked in turn, we gently removed from each others persons and garments those small creatures which are not peculiar to the garments of the holy *Shaberon*. Once, when engaged in this search, I had the ill-luck to pinch my hot-tempered brother. The excitement of the chase was sufficient excuse, for the game was as nimble as the *gooral* or the ibex upon the mountains. Koot Hoomi Lal Singh flashed in fury before me, and the iron tobacco pipe descended like a red-hot thunderbolt on my head. A prayer-wheel lay near me, and with this I tried to retaliate. *Om mane, padme hom*!—in the name of the Brotherhood of Humanity I smote; and the sacred words were crushed in the conflict. Our mother rushed out to separate us, but she little knew the dread issues of the strife. Every old woman is not adept. But why need I dwell on this episode? It is enough to say that since those burning blows there is a coolness between us, and my brother keeps the family pipe.

Now, perhaps, you may perceive that though my brother has said that it is impossible for any of our fraternity, or even for an advanced neophyte, to be specially assigned and set apart as the guiding spirit or chief of the Anglo-Indian branch of theosophical inquiry, he has forgotten the brother of his blood, on whose head he raised so unfriendly and un-occult a bump. I also am a Koot, and the sources of his inspiration are mine also. Yog Vidya is as familiar to me as it is to him. It is monstrous that he alone should run this great business of Asiatic psychology, and monopolise the door of the unseen universe. The cycles must run their rounds. Periods of mental and moral light and darkness succeed each other as day does night. It is going to be day in the *Bombay Gazette*. The major and minor Yugas must be accomplished according to the established order of things. And if you consent, Sir, you also shall be present, and to you and your readers shall the mystery be revealed in influences of sweetest and loftiest power, far removed from the brutal stimulus of the boisterousness of animal passion and the rude energies of the lower group of etheric agents, which always tend to quench true spirituality.

But I must have the same privileges—how strange it is for a Koot to be asking an editor for privileges!—as my brother. That is to say, I must be believed, and implicitly. If you will take me on these terms, then may you hear again from

KOOT HOOMI SABZ SINGH.

OUR MISSIONARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How is it that, notwithstanding Sir Richard Temple's glowing descriptions of its growth, Christianity is taking practically no hold whatever of the people of this country? An impartial observer sees nothing but a few scattered groups of christianised natives of the lowest class, nine-tenths of them Mhars, who are supported entirely by the various missions. The mere fact of their becoming Christians effectually prevents them from following their original occupations among their old associates. From these they are absolutely ostracised, and as they seem incapable of organising any system for maintaining themselves, they inevitably have to rely on the mission for support. Whatever efforts may be made to start them, they cannot manage to earn their own living without assistance. As a rule, the converts live in clusters of small houses in the mission compound. Many pass no inconsiderable portion of the day in attending church and school; the rest, perhaps, in such occupations as the Mission may consider suitable for their welfare. Now, this is clearly not a satisfactory result of a hundred years' missionary teaching. It is not in itself a healthy life for the converts, and experience shows that it leads to nothing. Further..., the verdict of the European population in India is ... against native Christians. It seldom believes in their conversion for disinterested motives, and brands their character with such a stigma that few ... employ them in their service.

What is the cause of this signal failure to ... duce Christianity into India? Why are not ... one and all ready to hear and receive the ... truths and high morality of Christianity? W... not see any inherent charm in their own reli... systems; their creeds seem to us grotesque, her... and as uninviting as possible.

Can it not be that the fault lies in the mission... and their system? There are labourers for the ... vest, but are they worthy of the harvest? W... there is a plenteous harvest to be reaped, but ... few gleanings are secured, the labourers must ... blame. When Paul went to Athens, when G... sent Augustine to England, when Xavier ... India, the church sent out her best, and th... was reaped. But it is utterly different ... no use disguising the truth; with ... exceptions, those who have undertak... preaching the gospel in this land a... mental calibre, training, or educatio... the work. They are men who seldo... mediocrity, most rarely above it; ... been imbued with the narrow ai... views of theological training coll... the wider views and more ext... of our great universities. There ... who have undertaken this work from ... ever, but the difficulty of getting on at home.

Such being the teachers, ... it that the ... If there is one thing cle... Christianity ... another, it is that it is a living system, not a ... typed mechanism. It is as suitable to the nine... century as it was to the first, to one society ... another. To go further, it may be safely sa... we of the nineteenth century have a truer ... of its principles than the Christians of e... centuries ago. We are continually ge... deeper insight into its real meaning ... continually leaving behind the mistaken ide... used to pass for its true interpretation. The highe... dignitaries of the church now preach doctrines th... half a century ago would have been deem... heretical. From Westminster itself a gra... protest against the doctrine of eternal punishmen... has gone forth, and the churches at home whe... "the parson preached hell-fire and the ... of G... for men" in combination have become few and far between. The church is daily widening its limits, not narrowing them. But here, where we want men who unite the widest sympathies with scholarly learning, we have those whose ideas are most backward and sympathies most narrow, who are horrorstruck at any idea that did not come to them from their fathers, who consider the teaching that God might be able to save a sinner without eternal punishment an extremely dangerous doctrine. They lose the substance in the form, the spirit in the letter. While releasing the heathen from the sacerdotal bondage of our religion, they impose a new yoke upon them which is no easier than the old, a burden that is no lighter. They narrow down the whole spirit of religion to set forms and narrow dogmatisms to which English Christians are no longer enslaved. They preach of punishment rather than hope. They base everything on authority, with hardly an appeal to reason or conscience. No wonder that they have only the smallest semblance of success with the lowest classes, and with the higher none at all. To bring home the truth to the educated natives, through whom it would leaven every class, we want men of the attainments and sympathies of a Stanley or a Farrar.

But apart from the actual teaching, there are other reforms indispensable to secure success. We must avoid all suspicion of getting ... verts through worldly interest. They must ... think that it will pay to become Christ... and they will be supported in idleness, ... having to earn their bread with the sweat of ... brow. They must be ready to give up ... for the truth, not seek mammon with Christ... it is a great mistake to begin with the low... That a Mhar's soul is of less value than a ... is not for a moment asserted; but ge... Brahmins, and you will soon get two ... Mhars. We are beginning at the wro... we want Christianity to spread, we must ... the highest. That it is not spreading ... calamity; whether it is to spread in ... matter depending on the introduction ... and a better system.

TELEGRAMS.

REPORTED REINFORCEMENTS FOR AYOUB.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

It is reported from Kandahar that dissensions have been fostered between the Ghilzais and Duranis, and that the latter are taking Ayoub's side.

ABDUL RAHMAN AT KELAT-I-GHILZAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 9.

The Amir has arrived at Kelat-i-Ghilzai with seven regiments of infantry, five of cavalry, and fifteen guns; and some of his sowars are at Jaldak.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE AMIR AND AYOUB.

Negotiations have been opened between the Amir and Ayoub, and a few days ago, in consequence of a letter which arrived in Kandahar from Sirdar Shams-ud-din, Ayoub sent Sirdar Ghullam Mohud-din Khan, with several mullas bearing the Koran, to Kelat to confer with the Amir.

PREPARATIONS FOR HOSTILITIES.

Both sides, however, are preparing for the worst. The Amir is fortifying Kelat; while Ayoub is rapidly enlisting numbers of Kandaharis and Heratis, who appear to be willingly taking service with him. He is much in want of money, and has exacted large sums from the Hindu merchants who were engaged in commissariat transactions with us.

REPORTED WHOLESALE EXECUTION OF AYOUB'S SYMPATHISERS AT KABUL.

It is stated in Kandahar that the Amir has put to death forty-three of Ayoub's adherents in Kabul.

ANOTHER RAID BY ZAKHA KHELS.

Another raid was committed on the border village of Mashu Khel on the 5th instant. The raiders were again principally Zakha Khels, but they were not so successful as on the last occasion. The villagers attacked them most courageously, and recovered all the cattle, and shot two raiders and wounded two others. The enemy are now assembled near the border with reinforcements, and are said to be awaiting an opportunity for revenge.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The services of the Hon'ble C. Grant, Secretary in the Home Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary in the Home Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grant has transferred charge of the Home Department to Mr. Mackenzie.

Sir A. Lyall has been granted furlough to Europe for eight months, with effect from the 20th instant, the Hon'ble C. Grant being appointed Foreign Secretary.

POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIRD DAY.

POONA, SEPT. 9.

The Service Fours were won by the British military. The Senior Sculls were won by Scott. The final heat of the Scratch Fours was won by Wynyard, Walker, Long, stroke LeQuesne.

After the last race Lady Fergusson distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. Weather fine.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A MAGAZINE.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to blow up the magazine at Castlebar barracks.

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Dickson, Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Tyrone by a narrow majority over the Conservative candidate.

A "Parnellite" who was also a candidate was defeated by a very large majority.

OPENING OF THE NEW ALEXANDRA DOCK AT LIVERPOOL.

The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the new "Alexandra" Dock at Liverpool to-day.

TRADES UNION CONFERENCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Trades Union Conference, formed for the purpose of considering the commercial policy of the Government, has commenced its sittings. Resolutions have been adopted denouncing the restrictions placed upon trade by foreign States.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY COMMISSION.

BERLIN, SEPT. 8.

In consequence of an outbreak of cholera at Agna (*sic*), the *National Zeitung* demands the appointment of an international Sanitary Commission.

THE PORTE AND BONDHOLDERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 8.

Negotiations are progressing favourably between the Porte and foreign bondholders, a council of whom, it has been decided, shall control the indirect taxes.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Booldana, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was closed owing to holiday.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ......£11,400,000, Dec. £200,000
Bills Discounted ......£22,400,000, Dec. £300,000
Bullion ......£23,200,000, Dec.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities 40 per cent.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal.

Arrival—Cosmo.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPT. 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 8.

At 10 p. m. .... 77·2 Farht.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

At 6 a. m. .... 76·2
„ 10 a. m. .... 78·7
„ 2 p. m. .... 82·5
„ 4 p. m. .... 81·5

An important question regarding the custody of European civil debtors has cropped up at Ahmedabad in a rather curious way, according to a local paper. A European debtor was last week committed to the civil jail at Ahmedabad on a warrant issued by the Judge of the Small Causes Court there. A short time afterwards the prisoner made an appeal for release to the District Judge, on the ground that the imprisonment would have an injurious effect on his health. The District Judge thereupon ordered the debtor to be removed from the jail and detained under surveillance in the compound of his court-house; and next day he is said to have been liberated upon Captain Humphrey's guarantee that the debtor would not escape. It is said the whole matter, which has given rise to questions regarding the exercise of authority in civil cases by the District Judge and the Small Causes Court Judge respectively, is likely to be referred to the High Court.

We have received the following official note:—The Government of India have recently sanctioned a proposal made by the Madras Government that country-spirits supplied by contractors for Government purposes should be exempted from the payment of excise duty, on the understanding that special measures will be taken to prevent any fraud on the revenues. This may be done by requiring contractors to produce within a specified period a certificate from the officer in charge of the department for which the liquor is intended, stating the exact quantity accepted by the department out of each consignment; the contractor being made liable to pay duty on the full quantity of each consignment in the event of his failing to produce the required certificate, and also to pay duty on any unaccepted balance.

The Government of India has sanctioned the formation of a Mounted Company to be attached to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and there are already a hundred members enrolled.

MAJOR F. W. MAJOR, of the Military Accounts Department, has recently been transferred from Madras, to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Calcutta.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the presidency banks and their branches on the last day of August:—1879, Rs. 15,59,31,000; 1880, Rs. 12,64,69,000; 1881, Rs. 13,93,87,000.

MR. E. C. BUCK, Secretary to the Government of India, in the new Revenue and Agriculture Department, is about to visit the North-West Provinces to confer with the local Government on the further development of the department, and the best way of carrying out the recommendations of the Famine Commission.

LIEUTENANT LLEWELLYN S. DAWSON, R. N., has been appointed to the command of the new surveying steamer Investigator, lately built in the Bombay Dockyard. Lieutenant Dawson is an able surveyor and hydrographer. He is a lieutenant of some 12 years' standing, and has been attached to the scientific branch of the Royal Navy for upwards of 18 years. He conducted surveys in the river Plata, New Guinea, Fiji, &c.; and indeed may be said to have started the scientific surveys of the South-west Pacific. For the last five years he has been employed as Naval Assistant to the Hydrographer at Whitehall.

ON September 4 and 5 two Europeans and 62 natives died of cholera in Lahore and Meean Meer.

CALCUTTA is doing a big trade this year as well as Bombay. The Hooghly, a correspondent writes to an up-country paper, presents a more crowded and busier spectacle at present than it has done for some time past. A number of north country-built steamers, of the "Geordie" (Tynesider) type, have already dropped in to secure a share of the high rates, for homeward freight, now ruling; while numerous other steamers are upon their way to Calcutta with a similar intention. One hundred thousand tons of wheat have been brought down country for export to Europe.

A [illegible] telegraphed from Simla to [illegible] on the 7th inst.:—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Grant took over charge of the Foreign Secretaryship yesterday morning, having been relieved in the Home Department by the arrival of Mr. Mackenzie. In the evening Sir Alfred Lyall was entertained at dinner, at Benmore, by a large party of friends. Sir Robert Egerton took the chair, and over sixty gentlemen sat down, including all the most prominent members of the Governments and the Secretariats, including also the Commander-in-Chief and the principal military officers at present in Simla. There were no speeches except the Chairman's in proposing the health of the distinguished guest, and his in reply, and these were not formally reported; but as a demonstration of feeling and high official esteem, the dinner was a great success. Sir Alfred Lyall leaves Simla for Europe on the 10th inst. (to-day).

THE Madras correspondent of the Lahore paper writes:—Something is being done at last about the dress of the Madras sepoy; at last it seems decided to take away the miserable copy of the European soldier's dress with which he is now made to look the most uncomfortable specimen of a fighting man imaginable, and to give him a costume that shall meet his wants and yet let him look like a man. It has for years been a matter of great regret to men who took interest in the matter to see the sepoys who, in their mufti, look fine fellows, easy, graceful, and fit for work, buttoned up in ill-fitting red clothes, stiff in movement, awkward in action, and looking like anything but soldiers. A committee is ordered to assemble and report on the subject. What their ideas may be regarding the new costume no one knows. It is generally thought that for the infantry something of the Zouave dress will be the best. The native's legs are perhaps the worst-looking part about him—it is only against their looks that anything can be said, for a Madrasee will take the shine out of many another man in the way of marching—and it seems very desirable that the legs should be hidden by a loose and comfortable pantaloon. As a head-dress, too, a turban is far better suited to a native than the stiff little caps affected by the commanders of many regiments. I doubt if much will be done for the cavalry. I see some critics are great on the knee boot. It is an abominable thing to my mind. Once it is wet, it is hard to put on again; while wet there's no getting one's feet in; when dry, unless dried on a tree—which would be a rather heavy article for a soldier's kit—it is crumpled up into a number of hard, uncompromising wrinkles, and defies temper and patience. If a boot is to be worn, something in the Elcho line, if not so picturesque as the knee boot, seems a great deal more useful. Whatever is decided on, it can't be worse than the present get-up. But with the officers who have been chosen for the committee, there is every hope that something soldierly, yet comfortable and suitable to the native figure and physique, may be designed and got ready for Sir Frederick Roberts' approval when two months hence he takes command of the army of Madras.

RAJA BROOKE, of Sarawak, has been paying a short visit to Singapore, for the benefit of his health, and returned to his principality in his gun-boat Aline on August 13. The Aline was accompanied by the s. s. Lorna Doone, which has recently arrived at Singapore for the Sarawak Government. The Lorna Doone was built on the Clyde.

THE *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphed on August 17:—Satisfaction is expressed here at the Land Bill settlement. The *Débats* ascribes the chief merit of the compromise to Mr. Gladstone, and also to the politic spirit so decidedly animating the English. It commends the Lords for their timely abandonment of an opposition which might have jeopardized English institutions, and exhorts all free nations to profit by the spectacle of the agreement so easily effected between the two legislative bodies. "The very politic vote of the Lords, the very proper attitude of Mr. Gladstone, the confidence shown in their leader by the majority of the House, are examples good for reflection, and still better for imitation." The *Temps* describes the Bill as extremely bold, contrary to all modern economic ideas, as well as to a host of acknowledged rights—a measure which the French taste for legislative uniformity would not have entertained for a moment, and to be excused only by the necessity of putting an end to Irish distress and revolt. It regards the House of Commons as justified in trying to remedy sufferings and dangers, and the House of Lords in preventing excessive disregard of vested rights. It applauds Mr. Gladstone for rising above personal irritation, avoiding the temptation of an unhealthy popularity, and shunning a conflict. The *Temps* commends the deference of the House of Lords for public opinion to French fanatics impatient of all control and delay.

Life says:—Short honeymoons are in fashion now. Some brides are contented with three days' retirement. A few extend the period to a week. A whole month is hopelessly old-fashioned. No one thinks of such a thing in these fast-going times. The pace is too great.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* believes it is seasonable to advise those who vex their minds continually with the seeming preponderance of England's imports over her exports to read the speeches of Mr. Cross and Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons. Nothing could be more apt or true than Mr. Cross's illustration of the causes that made it impossible for our exports to be other than less in value than our imports. Were they not so England's trade would be unsound, and she would be in the position of a nation paying tribute instead of possessing a highly enriching trade. We hope those who are alarmed with the condition of the country will study the facts in the light of Mr. Cross's example. Protectionists likewise might do worse than lay to heart the fact, also mentioned by Mr. Cross, that the one English export trade totally free from damage from foreign tariffs, that of coal, is the most depressed in the country. We should like them to account for that on their theories. Judged by the standard which the protectionists have recently set up, France must be going to the bad a great deal faster than England. The statistics of her export and import trade for the first seven months of the current year must be quite appalling to contemplate by those who believe that nothing is so good for a nation as small imports and big exports. During this period France imported no less than £37,660,000 more than she exported. The totals are—imports £111,280,000, and exports £73,620,000. More than the distressing character of these totals is the fact that France seems to have actually been unwise enough to increase her imports of foreign manufactures simultaneously with a decrease of £2,800,000 in the exports of her own manufactures. She bought £960,000 worth more of foreign manufactured goods in excess of her purchases for the same period of last year.

THE United States are, it seems, not the only country which has recently discovered that after spending large sums on its navy, it has no fleet worthy of the name. The Russians have been taking stock of their naval *matériel*, and the result as reported is certainly anything but satisfactory. In spite of the expenditure of millions, as we learn from a letter written to the *National Zeitung* from St. Petersburg, the navy of Russia is one of the weakest in existence. It has a couple of heavy armourclads of novel type, the circular Popoffkas, which cannot move in a moderate sea without the help of a tugboat. There are some armoured corvettes, which cause more apprehension to their crews than they would to an enemy. The dockyards are unlike those of any other country, being a sort of cross between Government establishments and those of joint-stock companies; nevertheless, or in consequence possibly, it is asserted that they cannot turn out an efficient ship of war. Wealthy shipping companies receive large subsidies, in return for which their vessels are to be at the services of the Government in war time. We have, say the Russians, everything for which the State has to pay dear; but we are without a fleet in the modern sense. Foreign observers who have acquainted themselves with the condition of the Czar's navy will probably be of opinion that, in saying this, the Russians are not very far wrong.

MISS PARNELL, a London Society paper remarks, is still unquieted. Dashing from one part of the country to the other—her expenses being paid by the Land League—she delivers seditious lectures and harangues to audiences composed of the lowest of the people. On a recent occasion Miss Parnell favoured her unsavoury auditory with a song (she has a very poor voice by the way) which she said a girl had been arrested for singing a day or two before. "But," said Miss Parnell, squaring her elbows defiantly, "though I see plenty of police here now, not one of them will dare to arrest *me*. I'll warrant!" And not one of them did. It is comforting, the writer adds, to know that this young woman's kindred are not all in favour of her erratic proceedings. Her sister, Mrs. Dickenson, is strongly opposed to them, and takes no part in public affairs, preferring horse exercise to "haranguing," and the society of a few quiet friends to that of a howling populace.

MR. EDWARD JOHN TRELAWNY died on the 13th of August. Sixty-one years ago, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he was stopping at Ouchy, when a bookseller of the village recommended Shelley's "Queen Mab" to his notice. From that time Shelley was his deity. In the winter of the following year he made the personal acquaintance of Shelley and Byron at Pisa. Before this year the adventurous "Tre" had travelled the wide world over. Swimming he had learnt from the natives of the South Seas, and both in swimming and shooting he equalled, if he did not excel, Byron himself. It was Trelawny that directed the burning of Shelley's remains on the seashore; it was Trelawny that bought a resting-place for the poet's ashes in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome. After these events Trelawny went with [illegible] "Author" relate to his life in the cave on Mount Parnassus and his escapes from the attacks of friend and foe. He was the friend of England's chief poets when in his youth, and in his old age in 1880 another of her poetic children dedicated to him his "Songs of the Springtide."

THE *Athenæum* states that a report on the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's is being drawn up for the historical MSS. Commissioners by Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte. While the examination of St. Paul's was in progress Canon Stubbs found a considerable number of ancient manuscripts in a large box which had for years been concealed in a loft over the Chapter House. Many of these documents proved to be of great historical and topographical value, and Mr. Lyte's account of them will make a prominent feature of his report. The Commissioners on historical MSS. have also authorized Mr. J. B. Sheppard to report to them on the city archives of Canterbury, the mayor and corporation having kindly consented to the examination. Besides original charters and records of the Burghmote Court, there is in the collection a long series of City Chamberlaines' accounts, beginning in the fourteenth century, which contain, among other curious matter, the expenses incurred from time to time by the corporation in entertaining the many royal or distinguished travellers who passed through Canterbury to or from Dover.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	65	51	69	86	62	91	68	68
Sept. 8 Thursday	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Friday	..	..	0	5	0	10	0	7
Total	65	51	69	91	63	1	68	75
Sept. 9, 1880 ..	45	41	48	55	41	46	45	92

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th September 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·782
Temperature of the Air .... 79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 76·1
Dew Point .... 71·8
Relative humidity of Air .... ·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) 6·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).. 81·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) .... [illegible]
General Direction of Wind* ......SW, WSW, W, WSW W, WNW, NW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* 337
Fall of Rain* .... 0·00
Total fall during month .... 1·29
„ „ „ year .... 65·51
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 9th Sept. 0·08

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(9th September, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·686	83·5	W S W	20	0·00
Surat........	·796	85·6	W N W	10	0·00
Bombay.	·825	78·7	N E	10	0·08
Ratnagiri	·865	81·3	N modt.	..	0·12
Karwar	·862	79·1	N W modt.	..	0·11
Mangalore....	·881	80·4	S W	3	0·54
Calicut	·893	79·6	N N W	10	0·31
Cochin	·897	80·5	W N W	2	0·69
Masulipatam.	·712	81·0	W	..	1·38
Madras.......	·791	80·0	N N W	4	0·17
Negapatam ..	·820	81·0	W	6	0·00

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday, 2nd September:—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 26th Aug. 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 26th Aug. 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Total. Ins.	Cts.
Jabalpur......	39	19	2	58	41	77
Sohagpur	12	20	0	45	12	65
Rawere	19	51	0	31	19	82
Nimbora......	15	86	0	0	15	86
Bhadli	18	20	0	20	18	40
Sirsoli	12	76	0	0	12	76
Maheji........	16	30	0	0	16	30
Pachora	11	61	0	0	11	61
Kusgaon......	11	75	0	40	12	15
Nandongri	10	14	1	65	11	79
Chalisgaon ..	16	56	5	54	22	10
Nandgaon	8	27	0	35	8	62
Manmad......	10	42	0	15	10	57
Lasalgaon	11	0	0	1	11	1
Kherwadi	8	6	0	0	8	6
Nassik	16	16	0	12	16	28
Deolali........	18	58	0	3	18	61
Ghoti	72	80	1	38	74	18
Nargaon	23	47½	0	51	24	1½
Warangaon ..	16	53	0	60	17	13
Hudgi	9	28	4	37	13	65
Mohol	8	21	2	8	10	29
Madha........	11	0	3	55	14	55
Barsi	10	62	3	26	13	88
Keim	8	10	1	95	10	5
Pomalwari ..	5*	68	0	80	6	48
Deksal	6	10	0	93	7	3
Lanoli	117	24	2	83	120	7
Dhond	14	0	0	59	14	59
Tallegaon	28	7	0	40	28	47
J[illegible]ur	9	27	1	90	11	17

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A NOVEL and interesting match will be played this afternoon, commencing at 2-30, between eleven of the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, and eleven of the Fort Gymkhana. Sides are as follows:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.	LADIES' GYMKHANA.
W. A. Baker.	J. C. Boevey.
J. Brownlow.	R. S. Campbell.
A. Carnegy.	L. R. W. Forrest.
J. J. Hills.	S. Grosvenor.
G. Holland.	A. G. Harrison.
J. Olpherts.	N. Lang.
J. Stiven.	E. F. Nicholson.
W. M. Tennent.	E. M. Slater.
A. C. Walker.	F. L. Steel.
Wm. F. Whitehead.	M. R. Wyer.
P. Wilson.	Another.

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.—The return match Parsee Cricket Club *vs.* "An All Eighteen" will be played to-morrow on the *maidan*, commencing at 10-30 a.m. The following are the names of the eleven:—

S. Bezonjee (Captain).	D. J. S. Guise.
R. F. Kartruck.	P. D. Kanga.
A. C. Major.	J. D. Pocnkhana.
B. Bhimjeebhoy.	P. C. Major.
A. R. Libuwalla.	M. Framjee.
	P. J. Master.

The match Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Parsee Cricket Club will be played at Poona on Friday and Saturday next.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a. m.
Gymkhana Cricket, 2-30 p. m.
Concert, Town Hall, 9 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Ellora (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Venetia (s), to Australia; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Keerata Roodrin, Cochin; Hungaria (s), Trieste; Khiva (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sielly and Australia left dock yesterday.

FAIR.—A fair will be held on Sunday evening, the 11th instant, at Middle Colaba, near the tomb of a Mahomedan *peer* which is situated near the Artillery Barracks at Colaba.

MLLE. EMILIE DORE'S CONCERT.—We would call attention to the concert to be given at the Town Hall this evening by Mlle. Emilie Doré of the Royal Opera, Vienna. The programme is an attractive one, and should draw a large audience.

THEFT.—Robert Hool, an under-steward of the P. and O. steamship Australia, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a bottle of whiskey, valued at Rs. 2, the property of the P. and O. S. N. Company. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISTURBANCE IN A SYNAGOGUE.—Last evening when the Jewish congregation assembled as usual at the Synagogue in Shamajee Hasajee-street, a disturbance took place owing to some persons having been excommunicated from their faction. A European police inspector having been called in, quiet was soon restored.

HAMILTON'S GYMKHANA.—The excellent lawn-tennis and badminton-courts which have been constructed in the compound of Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, are open to the public from to-day, at very moderate charges. For people who do not belong to the Bombay Gymkhana, and who enjoy a game at lawn-tennis, [illegible] will no doubt prove a great attraction.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY AT KHETWADY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 4,857. This gives a daily average attendance of 156·8. The number newly admitted during the month was 1,256. Of the entire number, 1,621 were Parsees, 1,772 Hindus, 970 Mussulmans, 125 Christians, and 369 low-caste natives. Of the whole number treated, 1,112 were cured.

ACCIDENT.—Tooccaram Cooshalea, Govind Mahadoo, Shaba Bapoo, and Suntoo Rowjee were engaged stacking bags of wheat on Thursday afternoon last in the godown of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co. at Ryan Market, Frere-road, when three tiers of bags fell down and buried the four men. They were extricated and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where two of the men, who were seriously injured, were detained for treatment, while the other two, who were but slightly injured, were attended to, and discharged.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, residing in Nanabhoy Bomonjee-street, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of sundry gold earrings set with diamonds and pearls, of the collective value of Rs. 250. A search having been instituted for the missing articles, one earring set with diamonds was found yesterday morning lying on the steps of a back staircase in complainant's premises, and another earring set with pearls was found lying beneath another staircase of the house, but three pearls were missing from the earring. A young Hindoo lad is suspected of the theft.

ALIMONY.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Mr. Currie, bandmaster of H. M. 4th King's Own Regiment, stationed at Colaba, appeared before Mr. W. Webb to show cause why he refuses to maintain his wife. The defendant stated that his wife had been drinking of late, and was on terms of undue intimacy with a bombardier of the 10-9 Royal Artillery. The defendant called two of his servants to corroborate his statements. They both testified to the truth of the allegation as to their mistress drinking. The magistrate, under the circumstances declined to award any alimony to complainant, and the defendant was discharged.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.—Rustomjee Hormusjee, a Parsee student, living at Girgaum with his grandfather, reported to the police on Thursday evening last that while he was taking Rs. 110 in two currency notes to his father at Cowalia Tank-road, at about 4-30 p. m. on that day, he was, when walking down the new road leading to the French Bridge (Mathew-road), stopped by two men who looked like Arabs. They demanded his money. Complainant became so alarmed at this, that as soon as the men put their hands on him, he fell down and became insensible; and when he recovered he found that the money was gone. Upon inquiry made by the police, it was discovered that nine men of the B. B. and C.I. Railway Company were working at the very spot at which the theft was alleged to have been committed, and were there till 5-30 p. m., But they had seen no disturbance whatever.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 11.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 317 and 318.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 224, 264, and 256.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 8-30 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the morning at 7 o'clock, and in the evening at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 11.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and short Sermon. Hymns 31 and 186.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 37, 188, and 186.
The offertory (evening) for church expenses and poor relief.
Week-day.—Thursdays, 6-30 p. m. Lecture and Hymns.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Maclean, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m.; in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m.; and at Prince's Dock on board the s.s. Clan Maclean, at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

THE AFGHAN WAR MEMORIAL COLABA CHURCH.

THE following is the list of the officers whose names will be inscribed on the new tablets in St. John's Memorial Church which are to be placed over the principal entrance:—

STAFF.—Brigadier Genl. H. F. Brooke.

COMMISSARIAT DEPT.—Lieut.-Col. A. M. Shewell, Major T. W. Sanders.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Major G. F. Blackwood, Capt. J. C. Robson, Lieut. E. G. Osborne, Lieut. H. Maclaine, Vet. Surg. W. F. Blanshard.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, Lieut. T. R. Henn.

2-7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.—Lt.-Col. A. G. Daubeny, Major T. B. Vandeleur, Lieut. H. J. Dive, 2nd Lieut. F. P. Wood, 2nd Lieut. E. S. Marsh.

2-11TH FOOT.—Lieut. W. H. Bishop, Paym. A. A. Weigall.

66TH REGT.—Lieut.-Col. J. Galbraith, Major C. V. Oliver, Capt. E. S. Garrett, Capt. F. J. Cullen, Capt. W. H. McMath, Capt. W. Roberts, Lieut. M. E. Rayner, Lieut. R. T. Chute, 2nd Lieut. A. Honeywood, 2nd Lieut. W. R. Olivey, 2nd Lieut. H. J. C. Barr.

78TH HIGHLANDERS.—Capt. T. A. B. Sargent.

POONA HORSE.—Major R. G. T. Stevenson, Vety. Surg. F. F. C. Constant.

3RD BOMBAY CAVALRY.—Lieut. W. C. Owen.

3RD SIND HORSE.—Major W. Reynolds.

1ST GRENADIERS.—Lieut. C. W. Hinde, Lieut. C. G. Whitby, Lieut. F. Whittuck.

4TH BOMBAY RIFLES.—Lieut.-Col. G. B. Crispin.

5TH N. I.—Capt. P. Heath.

8TH N. I.—Lieut.-Col. L. G. Brown.

10TH N. I.—Lieut. W. S. Widdicombe.

19TH N. I.—Major R. J. Le P. Trench, Major S. J. Waudby, Lieut. F. C. Stayner.

21ST N. I.—Capt. J. Becke.

23RD N. I.—Surg.-Major J. Simpson.

28TH N. I.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Newport.

29TH N. I.—Lieut.-Col. G. Nicholetts, Lieut. J. F. M. Campbell.

30TH N. I.—Capt. H. F. Smith, Capt. C. F. Baugh, Lieut. W. N. Justice, Lieut. D. Cole.

It is proposed that the memorial shall consist: (1) of an arcade and marble tablets as a general memorial of all the officers and men who fell in the war: (2) of special memorials (in marble) of those whose friends contribute for that purpose, which it is hoped will be sufficient to fill in the blank arches at the other end of the church, behind the communion table. A new communion table will be erected in memory of two of the officers who were constant worshippers in St. John's Church; and members of the congregation will probably be found willing to contribute the necessary expense of suitable altar steps.

Towards the memorial tablets about two-thirds of the funds are already subscribed; and at least one-third of the money needed for the second object is in the hands of the treasurer.

HYDERABAD RACES, 1881.

ENTRANCES.

1ST SEPTEMBER.

(No. 1.) THE GRAND STAND PLATE.

Mr. Aubrey's ....g w h Coongoola.
Mr. Maguire's ....b w g Ecarte.
Rajah of Paikpara's ....b w h Palmerston.
Mr. Herbert's ....b w g At Last.
Mr. T. Cozen's .... Wild Irishman.
Major Crosbie's ....b w g Angler.

(No. 2.) THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's ....g a g Victory.
Do. ....g a g Rosymon.
Col. Burnett's ....g a g Shekra.
Mr. Stephen's ....c a g Sunshine.
Rajah of Paikpara's ....g a gal Quicksilver.
Nawab of Jowrah's..........g a gal Fire King.
Col. Utterson's ....g a gal Grey Warrior.
Mr. A. A's ....b a g Scorpion.
H. H. Aga Khan's ....g a h Grey Leg.

(No. 3.) THE ST. LEGER.

Mr. Maguire's ....b w g Ecarte.
Nawab of Jowrah's ....ch w c Austin Elliott.
Mr. Hooper's..........br w h Pakhia.
Mr. Herbert's ....b w c Keswick (late Ellisland).
Do. ....c w g Linkboy.
Col. Utterson's ....b aus m Maid of Orleans.

(No. 4.) THE ARAB DERBY.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's ....b a h Reformer.
Do. ....c a c Rangoon.
Do. ....c a h Wanderer.
Do. ....b a h Proximo.
Do. ....b a c Dictator.
Mr. Stephen's ....g a c Chevalier.
Mr. Day's..........g a h Ermine.
Nawab of Jowrah's..........g a c Marshal.
Do. ....g a h Irishman.
H. H. Aga Khan's ....b a c Volunteer.
Do. ....b a c Sir Frank.
Do. ....g a h Grey Leg.
Mr. Maitland's ....br a h Patrician.
Col. Ducat's ....g a c Shumla.
Do. ....g a h Days ago (late venture).
Mr. A. A's ....w a h My Dream.
Aga Moochool Shah's ....b a h Express.
Do. ....c a h King.
Mr. C. N. C's..........c a h Behman.
Mr. Whitehead's ....ch a h Trocedero.
Do. ....b a h Euphraties.
Do. ....g a h Mahaboob.
Major Crosbie's ....[illegible]

(No. 5.) PONY PLATE.

Mr. Maitland's..........b a p Scud.
Mr. Ernest's ....br c b m Forget-me-not.
H. H. Aga Khan's .... Chungiz.
Aga Moochool Shah's ....b a p Rob Roy.
Do. ....b a p Doubtful.
Mr. Gordon's ....w a p m Iona.
Mr. C. N. C's ....g a p Roostum.
Mr. Whitehead's ....br a p Sattara.
Do. ....g a p Royal Exchange.
Major Crosbie's ....c a p Ruby.
Do. ....g a p Pearl.
Do. ....w a p Hawk.
Aga Naser Shah's ....b a p Alwan.
Mr. Clark .... ns ....b a p Leo.

(No. 6.) THE HUNT CUP.

Mr. Aubrey's ....g w h Coongoola.
Mr. Maguire's ....b w g Ecarte.
Mr. Cozen's .... Wild Irishman.
Mr. Whitehead's..........br w g Prospero.
Major Crosbie's..........b w g Angler.

(No. 7.) H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOLD CUP.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's..........c a g Fareed.
Do. ....c a c Rangoon.
Do. ....b a h Proximo.
Do. ....b a h Rataplan.
Do. ....b a h Reformer.
Col. Burnett's..........c a h Buttercup.
M. Stephen's..........g a c Chevalier.
Mr. Day's..........g a h Ermine.
Nawab of Jowrah's..........g a c Marshal.
Do. ....g a h Irishman.
Do. ....g a gal Fire King.
H. H. Aga Khan's..........b a c Volunteer.
Do. ....b a c Sir Frank.
Do. ....g a h Grey Leg.
Mr. Maitland's ....br a h Patrician.
Col. Ducat's..........g a c Shumla.
Do. ....g a h Days ago.
Mr. Herbert's..........c a h Exchange.
Col. Utterson's..........g a gal Grey Warrior.
Mr. A. A's ....w a h My Dream.
Do. ....b a g Scorpion.
Aga Moochool Shah's..........b a h Express.
Mr. C. N. C's ....c a h Behman.
Mr. Whitehead's..........ch a h Trocedero.
Do. ....b a h Euphraties.
Do. ....br a h Sir John.
Major Crosbie's ....g a h Kohinoor.
Mr. Hooper's..........br w h Pakhia.

(No. 8) PONY CUP.

Mr. Maitland's..........b a p Scud.
Mr. Earnest's..........br c b m Forget-me-not.
Mr. A. A's..........c c b m Fire Queen.
H. H. Aga Khan's .... Chungiz.
Aga Moochool Shah's..........b a p Rob Roy.
Do. ....b a p Doubtful.
Mr. Gordon's..........w a p m Iona.
Mr. C. N. C's..........g a p Roostum.
Mr. Whitehead's..........br a p Sattara.
Do. ....g a p Royal Exchange.
Major Crosbie's..........c a p Ruby.
Do. ....g a p Pearl.
Do. ....w a p Hawk.
Aga Naser Shah's..........b a p Alwan.
Mr. Clark....ns..........b a p Leo.

(No. 9.) MERCHANT'S PURSE.

Mr. Maguire's..........b w g Ecarte.
Do. ....br w h Epilogue.
Rajah of Paikpara's..........b w h Palmerston.
Do. ....c w g Fizz.
Do. ....b w g Tom Kirk.
Nawab of Jowrah's..........ch w c Austin Elliott.
Mr. Murray Robertson's..........b e h Despot.
Mr. Herbert's ....b w h Blue Light.
Do. ....b w c Keswick.
Major Crosbie's..........b w h Kingsley.

(No. 10) BEDOUIN STAKES.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's..........b a h Young Revenge.
Do. ....c a g Fareed.
Do. ....b a h Reformer.
Do. ....b a c Dictator.
Mr. Stephen's..........b a h El Dorado.
Mr. Day's..........g a h Ermine.
H. H. Aga Khan's..........b a c Volunteer.
Do. ....b a c Sir Frank.
Do. ....g a g Grey Leg.
Mr. Maitland's..........b a c Mooltan.
Mr. Herbert's..........c a h Child of the Desert.
Do. ....c a h Exchange.
Nawab of Jowrah's..........b a gal Armistice.
Mr. A A's..........b a g Scorpion.
Aga Moochool Shah's..........b a h Express.
Do. ....c a h King.
Do. ....b a h Reserved.
Mr. C. N. C's..........c a h Behman.
Mr. Whitehead's..........br a h Sir John.
Do. ....ch a h Trocedero.
Major Crosbie's.......... Crusader.
Do. ....g a c Star.

(No. 13.) GALLOWAY PLATE.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's..........g a g Victory.
Do. ....g a g Rosyman.
Do. ....c a g Fareed.
Aga Jan's..........g a g The Shah.
Rajah of Paikpara's..........g a gal Quick Silver.
Nawab of Jowrah's..........b a gal Armistice.
Do. ....b a gal Little John.
Do. ....b a gal Fire King.
Col. Utterson's..........g a gal Grey Warrior.
Mr. A A's..........b a g Scorpion.
H. H. Aga Khan's..........g a h Grey Leg.
Mr. C. N. C's..........b a h Behram.
Major Crosbie's..........g a gal Grey Leg.

(No. 14) THE HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.

Nawab of Jowrah's..........ch w c Austin Elliott.
Mr. Aubrey's..........g w h Coongoola.
Mr. Maguires ....br w h Epilogue.
Do. ....b w g Ecarte.
Rajah of Paikpara's..........b w h Palmerston.
Do. ....ch w g Fizz.
Do. ....b w g Tom Kirk.
Mr. Murray Robertson's..........b e h Despot.
Col. Utterson's..........br aus m Maid of Orleans.
Mr. Herbert's..........b w h Blue Light.
Do. ....b w c Keswick.
Major Crosbie's ....b w h Kingsley.

(No. 15) THE DESSERT STAKES.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's..........b a h Reformer.
Do. ....b a h Proximo.
Do. ....c a c Rangoon.
Do. ....c a h Wanderer.
Mr. Stephen's ....g a c Chevalier.
Mr. Day's ....g a h Ermine.
Nawab of Jowrah's..........g a h Irishman.
Do. ....g a c Marshal.
H. H. Aga Khan's..........b a c Volunteer.
Do. ....b a c Sir Frank.
Do. ....g a h Grey Leg.
Mr. Maitland's..........br a h Patrician.
Col. Ducat's ....g a c Shumla.
Do. ....g a h Days Ago.
Mr. A. A's ....w a h My Dream.
Aga Moochool Shah's ....b a h Express.
Do. ....c a h King.
Mr. C. N. C's..........c a h Behman.
Mr. Whitehead's ....b a h Euphraties.
Major Crosbie's ....g a c Star.

(No. 16.) THE TRIMULGHERRY STAKES.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's ....b a h Young Revenge.
Do. ....b a h Proximo.
Do. ....b a h Reformer.
H. H. Aga Khan's ....b a c Volunteer.
Do. ....b a c Sir Frank.
Do. ....g a h Grey Leg.
Mr. Herbert's ....c a h Exchange.
Do. ....g a h Child of the Desert
Aga Moochool Shah's ....b a h Express.
Do. ....c a h King.
Do. ....b a h Reserved.
Mr. C. N. C's ....c a h Behman.
Mr. Whitehead's ....br a h Sir John.
Major Crosbie's ....g a h Kohinoor.

(No. 20.) THE DECCAN CUP.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's ....b a h Young Revenge.
Do. ....b a h Rataplan.
Do. ....b a h Proximo.
Do. ....c a g Fareed.
Col. Burnett's ....c a h Buttercup.
Mr. Stephen's ....g a c Chevalier.
Mr. Day's ....g a h Ermine.
Nawab of Jowrah's ....b a gal Armistice.
Do. ....g a c Marshal.
Do. ....g a h Irishman.
H. H. Aga Khan's ....b a c Volunteer.
Do. ....b a c Sir Frank.
Do. ....g a h Grey Leg.
Mr. Maitland's..........b a c Mooltan.
Do. ....b a g Tiger.
Do. ....b a h Patrician.
Col. Ducat's ....g a c Shumla.
Do. ....g a h Days Ago.
Mr. Herbert's ....c a h Exchange.
Do. ....b a h King Arthur.
Col. Utterson's ....g a gal Grey Warrior.
Mr. A. A.'s ....w a h My Dream.
Aga Moochool Shah's ....b a h Express.
Do. ....b a h Reserved.
Mr. C. N. C's..........c a h Behman.
Mr. Whitehead's ....b a h Euphraties.
Do. ....br a h Sir John.
Do. ....ch a h Trocedero.
Major Crosbie's ....g a h Kohinoor.
Mr. Walter's..........g a h Heliograph.

(No. 23.) THE HIJOVER STAKES.

Mr. Kemparaj Urs's ....w p Trump.
Mr. Maitland's ....b a p Scud.
Major Crosbie's ....c a p Ruby.

NOEL H. L. WOODS,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Secundrabad, 3rd September, 1881.

Next Entries to close 1st October, 1881.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences to-day. There are only two cases committed by Mr. Ryan, for trial, with one prisoner in each case, a Parsee and a Hindoo, who are charged respectively, with using as genuine a forged currency note, and with kidnapping a girl from lawful guardianship. His Lordship will take his seat on the bench at 11 o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before a FULL BENCH.)

IMPORTANT QUESTION AFFECTING MORTGAGES IN GUJERAT.

VIRCHAND PARBHUDAS VS. PURSHOTUM JAVERBHAI.

A FULL bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Melvill, and Mr. Justice Kemball sat the other day to consider a question, referred to their Lordships, whether the fact that the appellant and defendant in this suit purchased the house without notice of the san-mortgage (*i. e.*, a mortgage without possession) was a good defence in the suit? The question was of great importance to property-holders throughout Gujerat, for its decision would affect all existing san-mortgages, which are very general throughout the province. The custom is that, if a mortgage is made and no possession given at the time, still the mortgage is valid without possession. On the other hand, in the Deccan, Konkan, and other parts, such a mortgage is liable to be defeated by a subsequent mortgage. In this case the appellant *bonâ fide* bought the house without notice of a previous mortgage; and the point referred to the Full Bench was, whether the purchase was liable to be defeated by the first mortgage, or should prevail against the first mortgage? Mr. Dinsha (of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinsha) appeared for the appellant and defendant; and Mr. Pandurung Balibhadra for the respondent and plaintiff.

The appeal in this case was from a decision of Mr S. H. Phillpotts, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who held that in Gujerat the right of a mortgagee of a san-mortgage [illegible] date prevails against a purchaser with possession [illegible] not obtained possession, and that the unregistered san-mortgage of the respondent without possession was valid as against the appellant, a subsequent purchaser with possession under a registered sale-deed. In November, 1859, a san-mortgage of the house, situated in Mahij in the province of Gujerat, was executed for Rs. 402 to the father of the respondent; but the mortgage was not registered. The mortgagors subsequently sold the same house to the appellant for Rs. 850. The deed of sale was dated 3rd February, and was registered on the 7th February, 1872. The respondent, under an ordinary money decree against the mortgagors, caused an attachment to be placed upon the house. The appellant caused the removal of the attachment. In 1875 the respondent instituted against the mortgagors a suit on the san-mortgage of November, 1859, but omitted to make the appellant a party to that suit. Having obtained a decree, respondent again caused an attachment to be issued against the house; but the appellant caused that attachment also to be removed. A suit was then instituted by the respondent against the appellant, in which the question affecting san-mortgages arose; the District Judge finding in favour of such mortgages.

Mr. Dinsha, in addressing the Full Bench on behalf of the appellant, said that although there were no authorities directly in point, there were abundant principles of equity to be found in the English reports, as well as in the Indian reports, which ought to be applied to the decision in this case. None of the cases which were decided in the Bombay High Court about san-mortgages laid down that such mortgages were valid even against a subsequent *bonâ fide* purchaser who had no notice of them. The cases simply went upon the custom of Gujerat; and they showed nothing further than that possession was not necessary to complete the mortgage. But Mr. Dinsha contended that the custom might exist side by side with those principles of equity, and that on those principles the case should be decided in favour of the appellant. In fact, in none of the cases in the Bombay High Court were the elements of notice and *bonâ fides* ever discussed. Even in other parts of India, where possession was held essential, it had been held that registration or notice could supply the defect of such possession, so that they might fairly conclude that possession, in those cases, occupied much the same place as the doctrine of notice in English law, the fact of the possession giving notice to the world of a transfer of dominion over the property. There did not appear to be any other ground except the ground of notice which would justify a decision of the High Court which should relax the rule of Hindoo law in favour of registered mortgages. It appeared that the legislature itself, from its enactment of section 40 of the Registration Act, intended that possession should be treated as a sort of notice. In fact, the doctrine of notice had been applied against subsequent purchasers, and there was no reason why it should not be applied in favour of a subsequent purchaser who purchases *bonâ fide* and without notice. The High Court had, in several instances cited by the advocate, applied English equitable doctrines to Indian cases in the mofussil, especially the doctrines connected with notice of previous encumbrances. Applying these doctrines, the court would bear in mind that the appellant was defending his possession, and that having used greater diligence in acquiring a legal title, his possession must be supported by the court, and that all the astuteness of the court should be exerted in his favour. An objection might be raised that san-mortgages in Gujerat would become perfectly useless if they were liable to be defeated by subsequent *bonâ fide* purchasers; but that consequence, the learned advocate submitted, need not necessarily follow. It might be that a contest would generally take place between the san-mortgagee and the subsequent *bonâ fide* purchaser; but so it was in England, where all mortgages were generally without possession. So that the court could have no objection to allow the custom of Gujerat to exist side by side with the principles of equity, though the latter might, in some cases, modify the custom. On the English authorities, it was perfectly clear that such a subsequent purchaser was not only fully protected against the previous encumbrances, but that the court would not grant any relief against him. On the facts of this case, the conduct of the respondent was very negligent and *mala fide*.

Mr. Pandurung, for the respondent, urged that the effect of the argument of the advocate on the other side would be to place san-mortgages in even a worse position than they were in the Deccan and Konkan; that the respondent was not bound to give notice; and that it was not possible to give notice to anybody. Mr. Pandurung cited cases decided in Calcutta and Madras to show that the doctrine of notice could not be applied to a case like this. He contended that all mortgages in India were legal mortgages, and that there was no occasion for the exercise of the equitable jurisdiction of the court. Even in England the doctrine of notice would not apply to a case like the present.

Mr. Dinsha, in reply, stated that, in the cases cited by the advocate for the respondent, which were cases arising in those parts of the country where possession was essential, the fact of possession would itself supply the notice, so that there was no occasion for the question arising. Moreover, in India mortgages did not convey the legal estate, but required the intervention of the court for being enforced by sale or foreclosure; so that the doctrines of equity would be very properly applicable to such cases.

The Full Bench took time to consider their decision.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

WILLIAM MACKINNON AND OTHERS VS. JOHN YOUNG LANG AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 6,010-5, being the amount of damages sustained by them on account of the defendants having cancelled a charter-party. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that by a charter-party, dated the 19th May, 1881, it was agreed between the parties to the suit that the defendants should load on board the plaintiffs' s. s. Oakdale a full and complete cargo of lawful merchandise, and that the vessel should then proceed to a safe port in the United Kingdom, or to Antwerp or Marseilles, and deliver the cargo to the charterers, or their assignees, on being paid freight at the rate of £2 per ton. At the time of the making of the charter-party the s. s. Oakdale was not in Bombay, and it was provided that in case of the steamer not arriving in Bombay, and not being ready to load on or before the 22nd June, 1881, the charterers, or their agents, should have the option of cancelling the charter-party. The vessel arrived here early on the morning of 22nd June, with her fore-hold entirely empty and ready to receive cargo. Her main after-holds had cargo in them, which was all discharged by 1-30 a. m. on the morning of the 23rd June. It was stated that the steamer was ready to load on the 22nd June, and notice to that effect was given to the defendants by the master of the vessel on that day. The defendants, however, it was alleged, were desirous of getting out of their contract, inasmuch as the rate of freight had fallen considerably since the date of the charter-party, and accordingly they pretended that the steamer was not ready to load on the day appointed, and therefore cancelled the agreement. The plaintiff stated that by reason of the breach by the defendants of the charter-party, they sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 6,010 and odd.

The defendants, in their written statement, submitted that the plaintiff having entered into the charter-party, dated 19th May, 1881, as agents of the owners of the s. s. Oakdale, could not maintain the suit. The defendants without waiving this ground of defence, further stated that the steamer was not ready to load on or before the 22nd June, 1881, according to the terms of the charter-party, and that in the exercise of the power given therein, they cancelled the charter-party, which under the circumstances, they said, they were justified in doing.

After some issues had been raised by Mr. Jardine, the point whether the plaintiffs having entered into the charter-party as agents for the owners of the steamer, could or could not maintain the suit, was argued by counsel.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that looking to the recent decisions in similar cases, it appeared to him that the practice was to consider the whole context of a contract, and not any particular traits thereof, to gather whether it could be distinctly made out that the person signing it intended to convey to the other side, and reasonably did convey, the notion that he had signed it in his character as agent only. This was the principle on which cases had been recently decided in England and in India. It appeared from the argument entered into by the parties to the suit, that the engagement was intended to be made by Messrs. Mackinnon and Company as agents on behalf of the owners of the s. s. Oakdale, and that they did not intend to take on themselves any personal liability, or acquire a personal capacity to sue the other side. As on the face of the contract it was left to be understood that the plaintiffs were entering into it purely in the character of agents, they, on the general received principle, had not acquired any authority to sue in their own name. As a matter of fact, they had acted as the mere mouthpiece of the owners. His Lordship said he was aware that this might involve some inconvenience, especially if the owners lived at a distance; but a remedy was to be found in obtaining a power of attorney to act for them. According to the Contract Act, in the absence of the principal the agent could not personally enforce a contract on his behalf, when there was some indication on the face of the contract that there was a principal. But the contract could be enforced where the name of the principal was not disclosed. Here, however, the name of the owners was known by both parties.

Mr. Inverarity.—We do not admit that, my Lord.

His Lordship said that they might be aware of it; but the contract conveyed the meaning that it was entered into by the plaintiffs distinctly as agents for the owners, and he had little doubt that practically the owners were really known to both the parties to the suit. The ship having been named, the means of knowing the owners were readily and immediately available. On these grounds, his Lordship said that construing section 230 of the Indian Contract Act by the most recent cases decided in connection with it, he must hold that here the plaintiffs, as agents, could not personally enforce the contract. The plaint was therefore dismissed.

BENGAL.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Major-General C. T. Stewart, R.E., Superintending Engineer of the Western Circle, Bengal Provincial Works, has availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him, and Mr. Hoggarth, C.E., appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, has assumed charge of the Western Circle Office.

BAD CHARACTERS ON THE CALCUTTA MAIDAN.—It may re-assure some of our readers to learn that the incidents described under the above heading, in a paragraph in our paper of Monday last, occurred only in the imagination of a young Preventive officer who, having had a fight with a comrade which prevented his attending office, concocted the story to account for his absence.—*Englishman.*

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE P. W. D.—The ways of Government in the Public Works Department are [illegible] of the people." It may be remembered that about a year ago Government purchased the premises in Dhurrumtolla, called "The Australian Horse Mart," for upwards of two lakhs of rupees. The object of the purchase was to concentrate the whole of the Government of India's printing department in one place, instead of having part in Hasting's street, and part at 171, Dhurrumtolla. The considerable alterations have been made in the new premises, and the machinery, &c., removed there and the other premises in Dhurrumtolla were given up about a month ago. Since then, however, a change has come over the views of the Public Works Department. The centralisation of Government offices in large palatial buildings is now the ruling idea in the official mind, and the new premises were too far off to carry out this idea or to afford the Government architect an opportunity of displaying his skill in designing a grand Government Printing Office. So the fiat has gone forth that the present premises in Hastings' Street are to be pulled down and new offices erected on their site. The premises lately vacated at 171 Dhurrumtollah, are again to be taken on lease, and when the new buildings are finished, the late Australian horse mart will be once more for sale. How much public money will be wasted in all these transactions, we leave the public to imagine.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS DEATH-RATE.—From the 27th ultimo to the 2nd inst., 7 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 219 Hindoos, and 26 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 261 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 282. The deaths are thus classified: 20 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 48 from fever, 26 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 152 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 34·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·9 per 1,000 per annum.

THE WYNAAD PLANTERS' REQUEST FOR A RAILWAY.—The Wynaad Planters recently petitioned Government for the construction of a line of railway from Mysore to Coorg and Beypore, but Government declined to entertain the proposal. It would appear, however, that the planters do not mean to let the matter rest here, for we hear that they have made another effort, and have this time addressed the Secretary of State urging upon him the necessity of a line of railway from Calicut and Beypore to Gudalure via Devallah, if necessary, to join the Mysore State Railway. The Wynaad Planters have shown distinctly that the capital sunk already in the coffee and gold industries deserves more substantial consideration at the hands of Government in opening up the country to develope these resources.—*Times.*

GROSS CASE OF INTIMIDATION [illegible] SUBORDINATES.

MR. JOHN BINNY, Head Steward of the General Hospital, charged a servant of the hospital, named Ponoosawmy, at the Town Presidency Magistrates' Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Scharlieb, with wrongful restraint, criminal force, and attempting to cause hurt. Mr. Binny stated that he had charge of the hospital since March last, and that he had detected gross frauds and irregularities, especially in connection with the contract department, which led to the dismissal of several servants. Mr. Binny said that he placed much restraint on the servants so as to prevent them from robbing the patients, and that he had prosecuted some for theft, and had them punished. Several others also were charged and fined. The servants after this became insolent and there was a very strong feeling against him on the part of all the natives in the hospital. His pith hat was, on one occasion, smashed and thrown into the adjoining hospital. Several anonymous letters were sent against him to the Senior Medical Officer; about six weeks ago he was assaulted outside the hospital by a man, but he was unable to distinguish his assailant as he ran away. The man ran towards John Periera's, where most of the hospital coolies live. On the 3rd of last month, at night, he was suddenly stunned by a blow on his head, while standing outside the Canning ward. He was struck by a flat bar of iron which his assailant threw down, before running away. After this an ex-ward cooly named Moogalee charged prosecutor with criminal intimidation and the Court dismissed it, and awarded prosecutor ten rupees as compensation. The defendant in the present case was the nurses maty, and he was one of the witnesses against prosecutor in the last case. Last Sunday night, at about half-past nine o'clock, while he was on his way to hospital in a jutka, he was followed by two natives. Prosecutor became apprehensive of some harm and asked them "Who are you?" One stopped, and the other continued to run with the bandy. Although the driver remonstrated the man still continued to run. Prosecutor upon this took out his revolver, which was loaded, and held it in his hand so as to be ready against any emergency. The man still continued to run, and while near the Memorial Hall, he stopped running amongst a crowd of people. Prosecutor then put back the revolver into his pocket and went on, when the man reappeared and stopped the driver from proceeding any further. The accused then got into an altercation with the driver, and prosecutor apprehended an immediate attack on himself. He next changed his seat from the back to the front, and ordered the driver to go on and not to notice the man. Instantly two men appeared from under the trees armed with clubs and struck at the back of the bandy simultaneously. Prosecutor shouted very loudly, "I will shoot you. I will shoot you" in order to draw the attention of passers-by and keep the men out. There were no passers-by, and while he was keeping his eye on one man, he received a blow through the left window of the bandy on his left jaw with a granite stone. The blow was a severe one, and he felt considerable pain. He took out his revolver for the second time, when the bandy was stopped, and on being struck, he fired a shot. The men then ran away towards John Pereiras. He recognised the defendant at once. It was he who disguised himself as a cooly and flung a stone at him. On the following day prosecutor sent for the police and delivered over the accused to them.

Appasawmy, the jutka driver, Mrs. Russel, Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Watkins, nurses, were then examined, as well as a Police Constable to whose custody the prisoner was handed over by Mr. Binny.

The defendant pleaded an *alibi*. He said that on the night in question he was engaged in a theatrical performance from 9 p. m. to 1 a. m., and that it was perfectly impossible for him to have committed an assault on Mr. Binny. The defendant also said that he had several witnesses to prove his plea.

It being late in the evening, his Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case till to-day. The defendant was ordered to be released on bail, himself in one hundred rupees, and two sureties in the sum of rupees one hundred each.

The further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday after the examination of several witnesses for the defence. His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB AND OUDH.

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.—A correspondent writes as follows:—I regret to learn from Jullundur that cholera is still raging there as badly as ever. The inhabitants are leaving the place for neighbouring stations in hundreds and thousands. The natives are thoroughly frightened. A correspondent informs a local vernacular paper that, through death and emigration, the population has decreased by about two-thirds. Everything that can be done is being done by the authorities to arrest the progress of the disease. The sanitary measures are very effective. The deputy commissioner visits the city every morning to look after the sanitary arrangements. Dr. Penny, the civil surgeon, also visits the cholera patients, and distributes medicines among them. Acts of charity are freely done by the natives.

THE cholera returns given below are for the twenty-four hours ending 10 a. m., Sept. 4:—

	Europeans. Seizures.	Europeans. Deaths.	Natives. Seizures.	Natives. Deaths.
Lahore City ..	0	0	23	18
Anarkulli ..	1	1	2	5
Meean Meer ..	0	0	6	1
Lahore District ..	0	0	31	[illegible]
Total..	1	1	60	[illegible]

THE following returns are for the twenty-four hours ending 10 a. m., Sept. 5:—

	Europeans. Seizures.	Europeans. Deaths.	Natives. Seizures.	Natives. Deaths.
Lahore City ..	1	1	28	[illegible]
Anarkulli ..	0	0	5	[illegible]
Meean Meer ..	0	0	2	[illegible]
Lahore District ..	0	0	9	[illegible]
Total..	1	1	44	[illegible]

—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
26, MEADOW STREET.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from Mottec ... and Selle Dhunna, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Eswant Dawjee Mahatray and Daw... Luxmon Mahatray, the mortgagors—

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, a piece of ... ground with dwelling house, situate at Byculla Tank, Pakhady, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ... No. 13 new No. 15, containing about ... 7 inches in length and 23 feet 10 inches in breadth, and bounded on the east and west by public passage, on the north by the house of Nowrojee Rowjee, and on the south by the house of Govind Ramjee.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 10th September, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also a few lots of household furniture, consisting of glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, plates, table candlesticks with flower shades, plated ice-pitcher, reclining and sofa couches, drawing and dining-room without arm chairs, oil carpet, a handsome walnutwood grand square pianoforte by "John L. Saune." Also the property of an officer, a D. B. 12 bore muzzle loading gun in case, by Purdey. A Cavalry saddle and bridle in very good order.

AT 1 P.M.

1. Handsome English-built buggy, by Kesterton, of Long Acre.
2. Useful Kattywar ponies—2 very good pairs thoroughly broken and quiet amongst the lot.
1. Handsome bay Arab horse; very quiet; goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE of damaged cargo, ex S.S. LOCH RANNOCH, at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Lloyds Agents and Agents for Captain Lee, of the s. s. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock forenoon, sell by public auction, at the east quay, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned, a portion of the general cargo, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

TERMS.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay Customs and Town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within 2 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of damaged iron, ex s.s. LOCH RANNOCH, at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay Muir, and Co., Lloyds Agents and Agents for Captain Lee of the s.s. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon, sell by public auction, at the east quay, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned,

A large quantity of damaged iron bars.

TERMS.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay customs and town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within 2 days from the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th September, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS, LANDED EX S.S. LOCH RANNOCH, AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Lloyds Agents and Agents for Captain Lee of the s. s. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Prince's Dock, on the east quay, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on account of the concerned, a portion of the general cargo, consisting of drugs, German silver ware, candlesticks, soaps, socks and stockings, oilmanstores, eau de cologne, oleographs, working wool, fancy goods, pumps, paint, glassware, nursery lamps, printing ink, machinery, carriage and copal varnish, cabin lamps, umbrellas, canvas twine, gun shots, brown papers, India-rubber pipes, roofing felt, kerosine lamps, leather cloth, spirits, of turpentine, rivets, coal and Stockholm tar, China clay, &c.

TERMS.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay Customs and Town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within two days from the day of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases print.

A lot of second-hand band instruments, comprising 6 clarionets, 1 bass clarionet, 1 flute, 2 French horns, 5 Saxhorns, 1 cornet, 1 bass trombone, 1 tenor trombone, 1 violoncello in case, and 1 set of bells in wooden case.

Also a new cornet by Boosey & Co. has never been used, and has cost Rs. 70.

1 case saddlery, consisting of saddle chest, iron stirrups, bridles, headstall, belly band, girths, riding whip, brushes and combs, zools, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 18th September, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Bandora Hill close to the Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned cottage pianoforte, by Mornington and Weston, of London, a handsome victoria phaeton nearly new, with a strong bay horse and plated mounted harness, &c., the property of Dadabhoy Byramjee, Esq., and another gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th September, 1881.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

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F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS ....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS ...." 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS FOR
BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT
received by every mail-steamer.
Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
" " 3-8 " pts }

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	" 28	" 30 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	" 22 0	
Do. do. **2 stars	" 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	" 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	" 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 4
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)		" 3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ......(1 doz. qts.)		" 6 0
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	" 21	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
11 years old. 5 years old.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club HAS GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs	of 25 lbs.		Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	" 12-0	do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 12-8	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8	per doz lbs.
Do.	FF	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	" 9-8	do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 10-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	" 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	" 24-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	" 45-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 2, Pir Market, near ...

S. GREENBLATT & CO.'S

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN,
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST PRICE.

THE stock now offered for sale at such a great reduction, comprises a large quantity of Ready-made Clothes in every variety of materials and sizes, and all of the LATEST CUTS.

THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
will be effected from the 1st to the 15th September, at the DEPOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHES OF
S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
25, MEADOW STREET (opposite Teacher's Building), BOMBAY.

N. B.—All the goods will be on view from the 1st September, and the fixed price will be marked on each article. The stock comprises also a fine selection of stylish Parse coats.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

surpasses all the ... ments of the Nervous and Blood ... agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements, Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, ... the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous ... sical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in ... Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, ... Debility in all its Stages, Softening ... Withering of ... and all Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST.

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cures,
Post free, from
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espeechly, Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CASH per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT Per Case. Pts. Rs. a.
31 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	" Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	" Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	" La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
21 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	31 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	31 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
51 8	57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0	60 0
33 0	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8	..
35 4	36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	38 8
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	28 8
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	31 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	31 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 8	22 0
19 4	..	Carlowitz	20 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.		CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1, rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour,	yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow "	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	" fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 0	"	13 8
11 4	"	11 8
10 8	"	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " .. .. " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " .. .. " 4 0 "

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price.

THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 18, Cumballa Hill.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—
MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co., Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, &C.,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.

BRASS, GUN METAL, and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to order.

WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS, from the best brands of Iron, forged under the Steam Hammer.

IRON BRIDGES, Girders, Roofs and other structural Iron Work, designed, manufactured, and erected.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.

FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.

PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engines have the largest cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse power, than Engines by any other Maker.

INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS by J. and H. Gwynne, various sizes, always available. These are the most economical ...

HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.

MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, or imported from the best English Makers.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order. Sets of Fitters,' Smiths,' and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.

METALS.—Bar Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal, and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.

PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes supplied to order.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS SENT ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

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